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ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY

ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY,

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER

OF THE

Illinois State Hospital for the Insane,

AT JACKSONVILLE.

DECEMBER, 1864.



SPRINGFIELD:

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OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

L. S. CHURCH, *President.*
WM. H. BROWN,
E. G. MINER,
J. T. CASSELL,
H. E. DUMMER,
J. T. ECCLES.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

AND. McFARLAND, M. D., *Superintendent.*
A. P. TENNEY, M. D., *Ass't Physician until June, 1864.*
CHA'S DUTTON, M. D., " " *from July, 1863.*
J. H. HACKETT, *Clerk.*
J. E. FARNUM, *Supervisor.*
MISS MARY BAILEY, *Supervisoreess.*

OFFICIATING CHAPLAIN.

REV. J. G. ROBERTS.

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives
of the State of Illinois :*

The Trustees of the ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, in conformity with the law requiring them, biennially, to lay before the General Assembly the condition and wants of this institution, respectfully report :

That the present condition of the Hospital, in all its departments, is as satisfactory as is perhaps attainable until the East Wing shall be completed. The buildings and appurtenances have been kept in good repair; the farm, of one hundred and sixty acres, has been brought to a state of cultivation that makes it a model farm; the water-works have proved a success; and the institution is free from debt. All the improvements, within the compass of the pecuniary means confided to the Trustees, that could be furnished by the experience of similar institutions, or that could be suggested by his own fertile genius, have been adopted by the Superintendent, and all the departments of the Hospital have progressively and decidedly improved.

For the usual statistics, and for the details of the operation and management of the institution for the last two years, we refer you to the report of the Superintendent, which is herewith submitted, and for which we ask a careful consideration, as a paper possessing an unusual interest. We especially call attention to that portion of the report relating to the equalization of the benefits of the Hospital among the several counties of the State. That there should be doubts upon this point, and complaints even, is very natural. It is a difficult thing to accomplish such a result, especially while it has ever been considered an imperative duty to receive all cases of

recent insanity, and therefore probably curable, from whatever quarter of the State they might come. The report of the Superintendent shows a very remarkable approximation to equality in the distribution of the advantages of the institution, by a comparison of the number of patients received from the several counties, with their respective number of votes. The number of patients treated at the Hospital for the last two years has been seven hundred and ten. The results of treatment compare well with former years.

FINANCES.

We also submit the report of the Treasurer, which sets forth, fully, the receipts and expenditures of all moneys, which, for the last two years, have come under the control of the Trustees, whether drawn from the State Treasury, or received from other sources. Notwithstanding the extraordinary advance in the prices of provisions and groceries, especially of those articles which are most largely consumed at the Hospital, the expenditures have been kept within the limits of the receipts.

Of the sums heretofore appropriated for furnishing the West Wing, there yet remains a balance of eight hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-two cents; and of the sum appropriated for a supply of water, there is yet unexpended the sum of five hundred and fifty-six dollars and nineteen cents; showing a total of balances, including that on current expense account, in favor of the Hospital, of fourteen hundred and ninety-four dollars and nineteen cents.

REAPPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The law of 1847 provides that the Superintendent shall be appointed for a term of ten years. Andrew McFarland, M. D., was appointed Superintendent, A. D. 1854, and his term of office expired by limitation in June, A. D. 1864. At that time he was unanimously reappointed. It is a fit occasion for us to speak of his eminent qualifications for the position of Superintendent, and, the more so, because such are the peculiar duties of the office that but few have an opportunity to note the extent of his labors, his constant vigilance, and the great and perplexing responsibilities that he must, from day to day, assume. Dr. McFarland has proved equal to every emergency, and has uniformly exhibited an execu-

tive ability, and a fidelity in the discharge of his duties, that merit our unqualified commendation.

COMPLETION OF THE EAST WING.

We deem it our duty to again present, for the consideration of the General Assembly, the expediency of completing the East Wing. Work and materials have already been furnished, toward the completion of the East Wing, to the amount, in value, of eighteen thousand dollars, estimated at its original cost. This large expenditure is not only yielding no benefit, but much of it, and especially the foundation, which cost, in 1858, eight thousand five hundred dollars, is subject to serious deterioration.

The rear buildings, including kitchen, laundry, the water-works, and the large investment in steam engines, boilers, and their extensive and costly appendages, made during the past eight years, have been adapted to the capacity of the institution as it will be when the original plan is carried out by the completion of the East Wing. Much then will be lost, by rendering useless a large per centage of the expenditures, made in accordance with the directions of the Legislature, unless the Hospital shall be completed according to that original plan.

Since the completion of the West Wing a disproportionate part of the Hospital is almost necessarily assigned to the occupancy of female patients, and much inconvenience and detriment to the true interests of the institution are thereby incurred. For a further explanation of the inconveniences arising from the incompleteness of the East Wing, we refer you to the report of the Superintendent.

It is sometimes urged, as an objection, that the Hospital, when completed according to the original plan, will be too large. If it were an original question, it might, perhaps, be conceded that it would be more judicious to build two institutions, each with a capacity to accommodate two hundred and fifty patients, rather than one with a capacity to accommodate five hundred. We submit that too great a loss will be incurred by changing the plan now, without an equivalent advantage. Doubtless, as soon as the finances of the State will permit, another institution for the accommodation of the insane will be demanded, to be erected in some other part of the State. At this time, with all which this institution can afford, there is as great a demand for accommodation for

the insane, curable and incurable, as there was when this institution was erected. We may suggest that there is now no provision, whatever, for the incurably insane. Upon the completion of the East Wing, it is required by law that provision shall be made therein for keeping fifty incurable patients.

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

The completion of the East Wing, including the extension of the heating apparatus, will require an appropriation of seventy-eight thousand dollars. The sum of thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per quarter year will be required for the ordinary expenses of the Hospital; making necessary an annual appropriation of fifty-five thousand dollars. This is an advance of about twenty per cent. upon the amount appropriated for the last two years.

The amount received for the payment of board of patients has amounted, in the last two years, to fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars. This is a source of revenue which is fluctuating, and cannot be relied upon. During the last two years, strange as it may seem, there has been, on the part of the friends of patients, a greater ability, and consequent willingness, to pay, than ever before.

It may, also, properly be suggested to your honorable body that it has not been the usage of this institution to ask special appropriations for repairs, or for the renewal of furniture, or for the periodical supply of certain destructable articles of furnishing material, blankets, etc., which, in an institution of this nature, require frequent renewal, and which, at present prices, form no inconsiderable an item of expense.

We commend the interests of the Hospital to your humane consideration. It may well justify the pride of every citizen of Illinois, and we cannot doubt that you will recognize its claim upon your continued liberality.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. S. CHURCH,
W. H. BROWN,
E. G. MINER,
J. T. CASSELL,
J. T. ECCLES,
H. E. DUMMER.

JACKSONVILLE, *Dec. 7, 1864.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, as required by law, presents the following report of the finances of the Institution :

CURRENT EXPENSES.

Balance in the hands of treasurer November 30th, 1862, as stated in last report,.....	\$36 48
Received from the State Treasury, on current expense account, for the two years ending November 30th, 1864,.....	90,000 00
Received for clothing and incidental expenses of patients, for the two years ending November 30th, 1864,.....	22,734 87
Received for board of patients, for the two years ending Nov. 30th, 1864,	14,185 00
Received from the sale of surplus of hay, corn, hogs and cattle, from the hospital farm, for the two years ending Nov. 30th, 1864,.....	5,899 51
	<hr/>
	<u>\$132,855 86</u>

The expenditures for the two years ending November 30th, 1864, on account of current expenses, have been as follows :

Improvements and repairs,.....	\$6,959 28
Butter and cheese,.....	4,816 18
Bread stuffs,.....	7,576 49
Clothing for patients, (charged in account),.....	22,175 02
Furniture, crockery and cutlery,.....	3,172 71
Gas, candles and oil,.....	1,901 88
Eggs,.....	440 15
Fruit and vegetables,.....	2,059 86
Purchases on account of farm,.....	3,554 50
Wagons, carriages, harness and purchase of horses and other stock,....	3,041 14
Fuel,.....	13,201 41
Salaries,.....	8,815 60
Wages and transient labor,.....	23,384 27
Meats,.....	13,867 34
Medicines, instruments, etc.,.....	1,361 09
Freight, postage and telegraph,.....	878 35
Small groceries,.....	790 77
Soap and soap making materials,.....	2,062 40

Sugar and molasses,.....	\$6,236 90
Tea and coffee,.....	4,145 98
Stationery,.....	273 56
Miscellaneous expenses,.....	2,588 20
Balance on hand,.....	102 68
	<hr/>
	<u>\$132,855 86</u>

FUND FOR WATER SUPPLY.

The balance on hand at date of last report, of this fund, was.....	\$693 39
Paid George Hibbard, contractor, balance due him on water works,....	137 20
	<hr/>
Balance on hand,.....	<u>\$556 19</u>
	<hr/>
Balance on hand of fund for furnishing new wing,.....	<u>\$835 32</u>

RECAPITULATION OF BALANCES ON HAND.

On current expense account,.....	\$102 68
Fund for water supply,.....	556 19
Fund for furnishing new wing,.....	835 32
	<hr/>
Total amount on hand,.....	<u>\$1,494 19</u>

Respectfully submitted,

A. McDONALD, *Treasurer.*JACKSONVILLE, *November 30, 1864.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane :

GENTLEMEN: As I approach the biennial duty of laying before you a statement of the affairs of the institution committed to your trust, the desire is renewed to make such a presentation that the institution may be brought a degree nearer the understanding, and, possibly, the appreciation of the community interested in its maintainance. It needs no reminder to you that the sources of information in regard to an insane asylum, situated like this, are altogether peculiar. Few, comparatively, can see its reports; fewer still can visit it. Like all things vaguely known, it is surrounded by misapprehension. And, more unfortunately still, what is known of it, in a vast multitude of instances, must come through the views of those who have resided in it as patients. They have seen it in the troubled and darkened changes of a diseased dream. Under the spell of a disordered conception they have misconstrued motive and misunderstood act; while all the refracted and colored images of a diseased vision remain in the mind as the indelible impressions of natural sight. The horrors of a diseased mind permanently attach themselves to the persons, objects, and habitations mingled with the recollection of the highest form of suffering. In the early history of such an institution—which we have not yet quite emerged from—this is embarrassing. Many patients are thereby kept away in those early stages of disease, in which, alone, there is hope in treatment. But this gradually passes away. From out of the better judgment of those whose more rational vision has had a clearer insight, the community, in the long run, correctly settles the question of merit. To that increasing list of intelligent minds throughout the State, who regularly interest themselves in the progress of the institution, in a careful perusal of its reports—

who understand it as well in the limitations which should be applied to it as in its remedial advantages—we have habitually addressed ourselves, in such a consideration of the topics which relate to the insane, in their associate capacity, as will serve to deepen the institution in the popular intelligence. Without such a basis, it would directly become known only as an absorbent of public taxes.

A circumstance, worth the mention here, operates somewhat to the disadvantage of such institutions as this. In this country, especially when State undertakings, they have generally been set on foot under auspices of unusual popular interest and favor. They are made, in amplitude and costliness, indices of the taste, wealth, and philanthropy of the State. The imagination dwells upon the millions of bricks which compose the vast pile, the number of rods of foundation, the many hundred rooms contained, and the miles of walk necessary to pay each room a passing visit. The people who are to inhabit them excite, at once, the liveliest sentiments of awe and pity. If around a single insane person there still lingers something of the same mysterious dread which, in early times, gave him the attributes of the supernatural, how wondrous must be an entire community, whose members have cut wholly loose from the great regulator of all proper human action, and move only at the uncertain promptings of a wayward fancy. Thus are interests gathered around the early life of such an institution altogether unnatural and factitious. The reaction eventually comes. The grandeur of the enterprise is overshadowed by later and more stupendous creations of public utility; the imagination becomes satisfied, or turns to fresh objects of interest; and public attention ultimately sinks to the naked question of actual results. And here, in comparison with many other institutions, the disadvantage is manifest. They plainly furnish no exception to man's feeble power in arresting the progress of disease. Unlike institutions of learning, they make no additions to the treasures of human thought. Unlike asylums for the blind and the aphonic, they open no new avenues between external nature and the soul. Yet they have claims upon the thoughtful consideration of every individual. Our experience has shown that no health of body or comeliness of person, no cultivation of the intellect, no correct balancing of all the mental faculties, no freedom from hereditary taint of blood, and no possi-

ble study and avoidance of disturbing impressions, can purchase insurance against the disease which this institution was founded to alleviate. Hence the duty devolving on us, while making such an exhibit as may be the foundation of legislation in regard to the institution, to bring under discussion any of those topics suggested to an intelligent mind, at sight of such a report.

The general results of the two past years are, as follows:

Number of patients in the hospital Dec. 1, 1862.....	302
Number since admitted.....	408
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Whole number treated since Dec. 1, 1862.....	710
Discharged, recovered.....	159
Discharged, unrecovered, by order of Trustees.....	133
Discharged, unrecovered, by mutual consent of Superin- tendent and committing parties.....	48
Discharged, unrecovered, but improved.....	14
Eloped.....	13
Died.....	42
<hr/>	
Total vacancies created.....	409
<hr/>	
Remaining Dec. 1, 1864.....	301

The number under treatment during the two years has been nearly one hundred greater than in any previous term of the same length. As the institution was quite full at the date of the last report, and as the ratio of recoveries is always much the same, this increase of admissions has only been possible from a more active exercise of the power of discharge by your board. The effect of the discharge of this large number, by that process, is, to make the relative number of recoveries apparently small. Proper as it may be to style the institution a hospital for curable cases, it is nevertheless clear that many must be admitted who are obviously beyond hope of recovery when received. As time makes all the difference, in the prospect of cure, the following table will illustrate this point:

TABLE I.

Duration of insanity before admission of the cases received, in two years, ending December 1st, 1864.

Less than three months.....	155	Between ten and twenty years.....	15
Between three and six months.....	50	Over twenty years.....	2
Between six and twelve months.....	32	Unknown.....	4
Between one and two years.....	40		
Between two and five years.....	60	Total.	408
Between five and ten years.....	50		

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the reason why so large a number have been admitted who were obviously beyond remedy. Sometimes it has been to relieve some instance of peculiar hardship, and at others to gratify the hope that some alleviation may be the result, even in a case radically hopeless. Were there some all-pervading conviction of the fact, a thousand times repeated, that insanity of short duration is a highly curable disease, while time surely involves, beyond hope of remedy, every faculty of the mental being, we might anticipate that this institution could eventually become what its name purports it to be. The sad penalty of practically ignoring this fact is being constantly paid, in the admission of multitudes of cases just *after* the hopeful period has passed.

Theoretically, there are but two ways by which patients are discharged from the institution; by recovery—where the discharge by the Superintendent is obviously proper—or by the order of the Trustees, entered upon record. Yet there occur certain instances where the agreement of all the parties interested in the patient's welfare renders a discharge every way expedient without waiting for the latter formality.

The number of deaths has been greater than usual. In the spring of 1863, small-pox was introduced, in the case of a lady patient, where the symptoms were so mild as to prevent its recognition till after she was domiciled with us. Ten or twelve cases were the result—a gratifying termination of a danger which we thought most imminent, in view of the large number exposed. The two deaths were of those previously affected with other diseases, and were not of those most severely attacked. In the summer following, a dysentery, of typhoid character, then epidemic in the vicinity, laid prostrate some fifty or sixty of the patients and attendants. It was to this visitation that our increased mortality is due.

TABLE II.

Form of Mental Disease, and immediate Cause of Death.

Form of mental disease.	CAUSE OF DEATH.		F.	M.	Total
	F.	M.			
Total.....	7	15	22		
Cancer.....	1	0	1		
Softening of brain.....	1	1	2		
Hæmatemesis	1	0	1		
Suicide.....	1	0	1		
Carbuncle.....	1	0	1		
Abcess.....	1	0	1		
Pneumonia	1	0	1		
Small-pox	2	0	2		
Typhoid dysentery.....	4	1	5		
Typhoid fever.....	1	0	1		
Chronic diarrhœa.....	1	0	1		
Epilepsy.....	3	0	3		
Paralysis.....	1	0	1		
Consumption.....	1	0	1		
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	3	0	3		
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....	1	1	2		
Total.....	22	2	24		

Elopements are a feature belonging to the custody of the insane, particularly trying in their usual circumstances. Great anxiety is generally felt till the eloper is heard from, to say nothing of the

sometimes large expense incurred in the pursuit. Yet they seem inseparable from a system of humane treatment, of which labor and recreation in the open air are deemed important parts. They could only be absolutely prevented by giving to an asylum most of the features of a penitentiary. No person ever eloped from the institution—with a single exception several years since—who was not heard from afterwards as being quite safe from accident. We subjoin the manner of escape in those reported :

While laboring on the farm	6
While walking for exercise with attendants.....	2
While aiding engineer in engine room.....	1
While aiding cook in kitchen.....	1
While aiding attendant in ward.....	1
By means of false key.....	1
By breaking iron window-sash.....	1
Total	13

The following several tables are introduced agreeably to our accustomed usage. It is to be regretted that those which are positive in their accuracy afford few valuable data, while those from which important facts could be derived are too conjectural to be of material use. We are accustomed, for instance, to publish, as the cause of the insanity, that which may be given by those most conversant with the particular case. Yet this is but allowing to the conclusions of downright ignorance, in many instances, that for which the most careful study, aided by all the lights of experience, is often confessedly inadequate. Equally useless, also, is the table of "Employments," as throwing conclusive light upon the callings most conducive to mental health. Such a table, to be of true value, should have, as its adjunct, another, showing the exact proportion of those engaged in any calling, to the whole mass of population. It would be an absurd conclusion that, because one hundred farmers had become insane, and only one physician, the latter was an hundred fold the more healthy pursuit. Employments, moreover, in this country are proverbially changeable and mixed. A man may preach, speculate, and keep a hotel, all within the year which finds him in the hospital—and to which door shall the evil be laid? The shoemaker, of philosophical turn, becomes insane;—shall we lay his disease to a search for the philosopher's

stone, or to the labor of hammering too assiduously upon the one which his calling places in his lap?

TABLE III.

Supposed exciting causes of insanity in cases admitted since December 1st, 1862.

Ill health.....	57	Disappointed love.....	5
Puerperal.....	27	Typhoid fever.....	11
Vicious indulgences.....	26	Political excitement.....	6
Domestic trouble.....	28	Injury of spine.....	3
Religious excitement.....	25	War excitement.....	16
Business anxieties.....	14	Sun stroke.....	2
Change of life.....	4	Hereditary.....	28
Over exertion.....	15	Remorse.....	1
Epilepsy.....	12	Unknown.....	105
Fright.....	4		
Spiritualism.....	2	Total.....	408
Death of friends.....	17		

TABLE IV.

Sex and civil condition of patients admitted since December, 1862.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	90	91	181
Married.....	72	127	199
Widowed.....	10	18	28
Total.....	172	236	408

TABLE V.

Nativity of patients admitted since December 1st, 1862.

Illinois.....	101	Germany.....	39
New York.....	37	Ireland.....	53
Ohio.....	34	England.....	19
Kentucky.....	25	Sweden.....	4
Indiana.....	18	France.....	4
Tennessee.....	15	Scotland.....	2
Vermont.....	13	Switzerland.....	2
Massachusetts.....	8	Norway.....	1
Virginia.....	9	Nova Scotia.....	1
Missouri.....	5	Canada.....	1
Maine.....	4	Prussia.....	1
North Carolina.....	3	Wales.....	1
New Jersey.....	2	Holland.....	1
Wisconsin.....	2		
Rhode Island.....	1	Foreign birth.....	129
Alabama.....	1	Native birth.....	279
Indian Territory.....	1		
Native birth.....	279	Total.....	408

TABLE VI.

Occupation of patients admitted since December 1st, 1862.

Domestic duties.....	216	Plow maker.....	1
Farmers.....	104	Cooper.....	1
Soldiers.....	16	Blacksmith.....	1
Merchants.....	9	Cabinet maker.....	1
Students.....	19	Lecturer.....	1
Laborers.....	9	Iron moulder.....	1
Carpenters.....	4	Editor.....	1
Teachers.....	5	Painter.....	1
Clergymen.....	2	Spinner.....	1
Physician.....	1	Paper cutter.....	1
Wheelwright.....	1	Nurse.....	1
Milliners.....	2	Shoemaker.....	1
Lawyers.....	2	Vagrants.....	2
Railroad conductors.....	2		
Engineer.....	1	Total.....	408
Civil engineer.....	1		

TABLE VII.

Period of residence of patients now under treatment.

Residence thirteen years.....	2
“ twelve years.....	3
“ eleven years.....	2
“ ten years.....	1
“ nine years.....	5
“ eight years.....	3
“ seven years.....	3
“ six years.....	6
“ five years.....	10
“ four years.....	10
“ three years.....	60
“ two years.....	52
“ one year or less.....	157
Total.....	301

TABLE VIII.

Institution opened Nov. 3, 1851.	No. of patients at date of former report...	No. of patients since admitted.....	Whole number under treatment.....	Discharged.						No. remaining at date of current report...
				Recovered...	Improved...	Unimproved.	By Trustees.	Died.....	Total.....	
1851-'52.....	.....	138	138	34	9	7	.....	6	56	82
1853-'54.....	82	265	347	114	31	16	.....	21	182	166
1855-'56.....	166	302	468	118	56	21	36	23	254	214
1857-'58.....	214	312	526	164	31	15	45	42	297	229
1859-'60.....	229	323	552	154	35	14	89	29	321	231
1861-'62.....	231	386	617	165	35	24	57	35	315	302
1863-'64.....	302	408	710	159	14	48	133	42	409	301

On the whole, these tables are given more out of respect to usage than from belief of their value. The following will have an interest, as showing, exactly, how much each county of the State has had occasion to resort to the institution. In many cases the proportion of advantage may appear unequal. That is accidental, and another report might quite reverse the proportion. From the remoteness of time since any census, we have taken the presidential vote at the late election as the standard of comparison:

TABLE IX.

Showing the number of admissions from each county, and their proportion to its electoral vote November, 1864.

Counties.	No. admissions prior to Dec. 1, 1862...	No. admissions since Dec. 1, 1862.....	Presidential vote of 1864	Ratio to electoral vote
Alexander	3	....	1603	.....
Adams	60	7	8058	1-1122
Bond	8	1	1857	1-1867
Brown	5	3	2036	1-678
Boone	12	1	1969	1-1969
Bureau	23	8	5144	1-643
Cass	27	2	2106	1-1053
Clay	3	1	1854	1-1854
Cook	133	45	33,018	1-733
Clinton	11	1	1278	1-1278
Clark	14	5	3298	1-659
Christian	11	4	1649	1-412
Coles	19	3	3765	1-1256
Carroll	5	2	2346	1-1173
Crawford	4	1	2293	1-2293
Cumberland	2	....	1725	.....
Champaign	7	2	3249	1-1624
Calhoun	3	....	873	.....
Douglas	4	4	1777	1-444
DeWitt	31	7	3340	1-477
DuPage	13	2	2590	1-1295
DeKalb	7	5	3736	1-747
Edgar	11	4	3541	1-885
Edwards	9	1	966	1-966
Effingham	4	1	1858	1-1858
Fulton	38	4	6685	1-1421
Ford	2	1	488	1-488
Fayette	8	3	2734	1-911
Franklin	1	2	1529	1-764
Greene	23	3	3227	1-1075
Grundy	7	1	2236	1-2236
Gallatin	7	1	1316	1-1316
Hancock	25	7	5684	1-1812

TABLE IX — CONTINUED.

Counties.	No. admissions prior to Dec. 1, 1862....	No. admissions since Dec. 1, 1862.....	Presidential vote of 1864	Ratio to electoral vote.
Hamilton.....	4	....	1527	.....
Hardin.....	....	1	629	1-629
Henderson.....	7	4	2087	1-521
Henry	21	3	4967	1-1655
Iroquois.....	5	2	2620	1-1310
Jasper	2	..	1560	.....
Johnson.....	2	....	1608	.....
Jersey	20	3	2463	1-621
Jefferson.....	7	1	2138	1-2138
Jo Daviess.....	23	7	4239	1-603
Jackson	2	1	1986	1-1986
Kane	36	15	6752	1-450
Knox	26	4	6109	1-1527
Kankakee	8	4	2677	1-669
Kendall	8	3	2175	1-725
LaSalle	39	9	9692	1-1076
Livingston.....	9	6	2846	1-474
Lake.....	11	3	3276	1-1092
Lawrence.....	6	....	1685	.....
Lee.....	10	7	3735	1-533
Logan	18	7	3098	1-442
Morgan	91	11	4646	1-422
Macoupin.....	30	5	5219	1-1045
Moultrie	14	1	1378	1-1378
Marshall	17	3	2951	1-983
Mason	4	1	2408	1-2408
Madison.....	48	10	6443	1-644
Montgomery	18	2	3234	1-1617
Monroe	4	3	2087	1-695
Macon	13	7	3343	1-490
Menard	17	4	1927	1-482
Mercer	8	5	2859	1-476
Marion.....	12	5	3105	1-621
Massac.....	2	1	1213	1-1213
McHenry	20	2	4139	1-2069
McDonough.....	20	13	4316	1-332
McLean	35	5	6583	1-1316
Ogle	18	8	4381	1-576
Piatt.....	4	....	1276	.....
Peoria	40	12	7325	1-610
Perry ...	9	2	1865	1-932
Pike	62	8	4092	1-586
Putnam	12	1	1139	1-1139
Pope.....	1	....	1428	...
Pulaski	3	1	1135	1-1135
Rock Island.....	34	5	3635	1-727
Randolph.....	13	2	3346	1-1673
Richland	3	....	1876	.....
St. Clair..	37	3	6934	1-2311
Saline .....	....	2	1683	1-841

TABLE IX — CONTINUED.

Counties.	No. admissions prior to Dec. 1, 1862....	No. admissions since Dec. 1, 1862.....	Presidential vote of 1864	Ratio to electoral vote
Stephenson	16	3	4526	1-1508
Sangamon	43	14	8510	1-536
Scott	8	7	1783	1-254
Schuyler	26	5	2797	1-559
Shelby	12	2	3465	1-1732
Stark	8	2	1787	1-893
Tazewell	32	8	4454	1-556
Union	9	3	2105	1-701
Vermilion	16	1	4185	1-4185
Wayne	8	1	2081	1-2081
Winnebago	20	5	4674	1-934
Will	30	6	6135	1-1022
White	12	....	2111	.....
Warren	17	2	3925	1-1462
Williamson	7	3	1980	1-660
Wabash	4	....	1195	.....
Washington	8	5	2451	1-490
Whiteside	8	7	3938	1-562
Woodford	4	2	2958	1-1477

The conviction each year becomes stronger that an institution of this nature must depend, in its satisfactory workings, upon a comprehensive and yet simple code of legislative enactments, to the provisions of which it can always so easily adjust itself that a question, in the course of its most important duty in the admission of cases, shall never arise. Ten years since, the following language was held in these reports, to which we beg to revert :

“At this period, the public confidence in hospitals for the insane has reached what appears to be almost an extreme point. The rapidity with which they have sprung into existence for the past ten years, has not diminished the crowd that perpetually presses at their doors for admission. While this proves that the earlier prejudices which existed toward such institutions have yielded to the better information of later times, it also shows how readily those bound to the unfortunate by the ties of kindred and affection, unloose those obligations, and commit the stricken sufferer to the keeping of the stranger. This is a fortunate state of things for those chiefly concerned ; for, without question, when mental derangement has continued for any considerable period, the obligations of kindred are less reliable than those imposed on individuals under public surveillance, and provided with the proper appliances. In this fact lies the great responsibility attending the management of the associated insane. The skill, sagacity, prudence, and other moral qualities of a single individual, must supply that for which the ties of blood and affection on the part of the many have proved insufficient. The difficulty in the case is increased by the fact that an interested public, instead of maintaining institutions for the custody and relief of the insane, under a steady and well-regulated inspection, too often neglect them altogether, till

some accidental circumstance throws their affairs open to the public eye, and leaves them exposed to a severity of opinion which is extreme in proportion to its past leniency. Institutions like ours, yet in their infancy, and situated amid a population not thoroughly familiar with insanity and its medico-legal relations to society, are less imperiled by such liabilities than those which have their existence in older communities. The period arrives, sooner or later, when public sentiment becomes fully alive to the importance of the functions which they assume. From being regarded merely as "hospitals," for the cure of disease by medical agencies, their equally important uses as places of detention for those improper to be at large become developed; and it is a danger that, with this discovery, an undue sensitiveness becomes manifest lest such a delicate trust as the inhibition of personal liberty be not abused. These responsibilities, which are unavoidable by those who become the custodians of the insane, and the severe requirements of an enlightened public sentiment, render it necessary that, while an institution is at the flood of prosperity and public confidence, it should maintain in its affairs all those safeguards which would protect it from the hasty and adverse impulses which are apt to succeed excessive popular favor."

We are not aware that, in the intervening ten years, the question has ever seriously arisen, whether any case was ever received under treatment without a clear necessity, or has remained unduly long after the necessity was over. Being fully aware of all the responsibilities involved in the subject, the letter of the law of the State has been our strict rule in these important functions—usually discerning, at once, those cases where questions might arise, and hedging action about with even extraordinary safeguards. Yet, in a late instance, where every proof in the past and every present demonstration was deemed ample—where, under three years of observation, not a doubt was once entertained—where the case passed through the usual probation, and was discharged in due form by your Board—a court took up the case, with these emphatic opinions fresh upon it, and decided that insanity did not exist. We might comment upon the somewhat undignified haste and excitement under which the facts of a disease were thus attempted to be decided, were it not that our only purpose in its mention is to raise the inquiry, whether the beneficent design of this institution could, in any instance, be so perverted as such a decision would imply.

There is a popular idea that, under the system of private insane asylums, common in Great Britain, such establishments have been used to conceal from public view the victims of the crimes, or the purely selfish purposes, of others. Partially under that idea, and to promote the entire interests of the insane, a perpetual Board of Commissioners was established by Act of Parliament, which may be said, almost without a figure, to have under its eye every insane person in England, either in or out of an institution; and every such case may be said to have its place in the synopsis of its volu-

minous reports, now issued eighteen years successively. So indefatigable is this commission, that, beside its annual, and sometimes much more frequent, visits to every receptacle for the insane, and inspection of all inmates, the knowledge of any overlooked case becomes matter of immediate inquiry, and, if need be, of special and distant journey. Yet, after all these eighteen years of scrutiny, by gentlemen who devote all their ability to their duty, the chairman of the Board has declared, from his seat in Parliament, that a case of unjust detention has never come to the knowledge of the commissioners. If such a crime has proved so rare in a country where pride of family and great property interests on the one hand, and the seclusion and sometimes intricate arrangement of private asylums on the other, so peculiarly favor it, how impossible in our American State institutions, whose inmates are hardly more drawn from view than the boarders at a public hotel. In this institution the matter of easy access, by those interested, is, judged by the standard elsewhere, carried to a fault. No respectable visitor, at any week-day hour not devoted to sleep, to food, or to their preparation, is ever refused admission to the patients' wards, except in some rare instance, where the purpose may be an improper one; and the near kinsman of any patient may always go directly from the entrance-door to the apartment occupied by his relative. Even those conditional terms of residence, adopted in most other institutions, to prevent the capricious action of friends, are unknown with us; and the patient may always leave at once, at the call of his responsible family representative.

Leaving out of view the labor of harmonizing the diverse parties who must be in corrupt collusion to secure an improper commitment, and the array of jurors and physicians whose consent must be obtained, there is yet remaining another obstacle to the long detention of persons not clearly insane, the force of which cannot be appreciated by those not in the habit of controlling the liberties of others. Where the evidences of insanity in the individual are always apparent, the course of the physician is unembarrassed by any conflict of feeling; but every one intrusted with these peculiar duties has felt how intolerably exhausting they become where the manifestations of disease are so obscure that an effort of the mind on the part of the observer is required to realize them. No ordinary consideration, no conceivable motive, would

induce a person possessed of human sympathies to bear the daily sight of one confined as a lunatic, and yet not insane at all. If there is a moral impossibility in the universe, this is surely one. This feeling is not alone confined to those mainly responsible. It is found that those attendants upon the insane, whose duties confine them to the society of the more violent classes, retain their health of mind and body to a higher degree than those in charge of the milder or less manifest cases. Every mother has felt with how much greater ease she can act for those too young to use agencies of their own, than for others whose maturity brings them nearer her own mental level.

But it is sometimes remarked—though most often by those who have sustained no personal relations to the insane—"it is not charged that so heinous a crime as that of an intentional false imprisonment is often, or perhaps ever, committed; but are there not individuals immured in such institutions, where all the evil they could do, either to themselves or society, cannot balance the wrong done to them in thus depriving them of their free agency?" This inquiry seems to have the more force, as usually coming from persons of reflection, and, commonly, made in sight of the groups of quiet and apparently harmless persons who meet the eye of the visitor to an institution. So much importance do we attach to this inquiry, that it is worth the pains to pass in review the more common forms of mental disease presented us for treatment, in their bearings upon it, although the same subject has been touched in former reports.

The primary form of insanity is that bearing the old name of mania—a term as old as the earliest Greek writers. It may arise from actual inflammation of the brain, from overpowering mental impressions, from the suppression of some natural issue of the system, or from some of the mysterious crises wrought out in a constitution hereditarily disposed to mental disorder. Exalted action of the brain is its characteristic; manifested, often in the same case, in every degree, from a pleasurable exhilaration to a chaotic madness, in which there is no connection in idea, no mastery of the will, no regard to surroundings, and no after recollection of the events of its existence. When such a case occurs, while perhaps relays of strong men are hardly sufficient to curb the violence of the patient, the hospital seems the only possible resort. The tele-

graph is put in active requisition, and the legal forms of commitment seem a vexatious trifling with hours too precious to be lost, in view of the futility of all other measures. The relief felt when the object is gained, and the gratitude manifested when the usual improvement begins, are alike almost inexpressible, and a wide circle feel, for the first time, how large a debt they owe the hospital. And yet, after all this palpable benefit derived, it may be said that no form of insanity really owes less to the peculiar influences of the institution than the one above sketched. Its benefits to the case were merely those arising from certain architectural conveniences possessed. The medical treatment in the case was the simplest possible. There was no studied adaptation of the case to an association of other cases ; no adjustment of the important matters of regimen, exercise, recreation and degree of personal liberty ; and, probably, little of that patient study of the causes of the ever varying phenomena of disease that consume time and thought in other forms of insanity. The sufficiency of unassisted nature to carry the disease to its crisis was the same as in simple fever, and perhaps the most valuable aid given by the institution was the withdrawing the patient from too much effort at control, and at medical treatment. Yet no one will doubt, notwithstanding the above limitations, that, considering the usual position of families, removal to the hospital was proper, and even indispensably necessary.

Another form of insanity, which will occur to those conversant with this subject, is that usually styled chronic mania, from its often appearing as the sequel of that just named, although it is really a disease of distinct phenomena. Here the qualities of the mind—in the strictest use of the word—seem less affected than in the former instance. There is usually no impairment of memory, often much of correct perception, of astute reasoning, and of sound judgment on ordinary matters. The vagaries of reason are often under much of control, and strangers may, for a brief period, detect little unusual in the individual, even in cases of an extreme character. With a large number of such cases, it is only when beyond controlling influences that the traits of disease become fully manifested. Then every extravagant fancy inhabiting the chambers of the brain gives itself exhibition in outward acts—acts as multiform as the fancies which produce them, and these multiply and vary beyond all human calculation. No healthy mind could set in array, during all

the ages of time, the shapes that pass transiently, or plant themselves fixedly, in the mind diseased. It is as fortunate as it is unusual, if, in this play of the inner sense upon the outward act, the affections, propensities and passions retain their healthy balance. Seldom is this the case. The dearest objects may become hateful, correct inclinations may be totally reversed, and the clearest springs of action fatally poisoned. It is not surprising that some, even of intelligent observers, deceived in the completeness with which these concomitants of moral perversity will often overshadow and put out of sight the intellectual aberrations of the diseased mind, should have allowed the idea to become current that there is a disease confined *wholly* to the affections and propensities, and thus deserving the name of moral insanity—a view unsustained by the majority of students of mental disease, who regard these disturbances of the moral sense as having a relation to some purely mental delusion, though the chain of connection may not always be directly apparent.

The great majority of cases of insanity rank themselves under this class, and it constitutes the larger proportion of admissions here. Of course its range is the widest conceivable, from the first gathering of the “pale cast of thought” to that extreme of violence in language and act which makes association intolerable. It is in this great class of cases that the benefits of an institution are most shown. So much is there of value in the principle of *change*, simply, that, putting from view the curative advantages attainable where insanity is alone the subject of study and care, and not taking into account the question of public and private safety involved, there yet remains a benefit arising from a separation of the diseased mind from old associations, scenes and habits, sufficient of itself to maintain in existence institutions of this character.

Those who have perused past issues of these reports, have found abundant evidence that it has been no policy of the authorities of this institution to encourage an indiscriminate commitment of all such cases, but rather to impress the larger duty which society owes them elsewhere. Indeed, looking upon this subject in its most exalted light, it may be called seriously in question whether the better feeling of mankind does not ultimately suffer from the too universal desire to hustle the lunatic out of sight as summarily as possible. Suppose such a healthy state of feeling and intelli-

gence as would regard his words and acts of harmless folly as the natural expression of a set of indelible, but distorted, ideas, might he not more often pass before the public eye, followed by a wholesome tear of pity—a lesson to both old and young, a walking sermon upon the uncertain tenure of man's highest endowment! It would seem as if Heaven, in rebuke of that sentiment which holds that all charity toward the insane tends to and ends at the insane asylum, has multiplied this class faster than institutions can possibly be built for their accommodation, and the group of living charities will be incomplete till some one is added that teaches a better sentiment in regard to the insane, in their common relations with other men. Every component of the State, be it city, town, or county, must have many of these dependents, for whom its citizens are morally accountable, and the responsibility is by no means discharged by the declaration that the whole affair is a business of the State.

The questions involved in placing in an institution any person affected with this form of insanity, are—1st. Is the disease more likely to be cured by the transfer than if the patient remained undisturbed in all his natural relations? 2nd. Is the comfort and safety of the individual afflicted likely to be promoted and insured by his being placed in an asylum? 3d. Does the safety and well being of others demand that the person shall be placed in this kind of isolation?

All of these questions may, to some extent, be involved in every instance of committal to the institution; but in most cases some one motive must be predominant. The two first questions settle themselves by the obvious circumstances of each case; the last, involving a more debatable principle, may be one under which wrong might be done. But those who would claim that the mere selfish convenience of friends is often the means of banishing from the solaces of home persons little affected mentally, should bear in mind that it is in the privacy of home that departures from reason are sometimes alone manifested, and be well assured that there is no more of disease in any given case than what is apparent to themselves. Neither should they forget that some of the most appalling deeds of violence and bloodshed that darken the annals of the jurisprudence of insanity, were committed by those whose diseased dea had attracted little notice from every day associates. Many

fatal tragedies had been averted but for the mistake of underestimating the bearing of some delusion, regarded too trifling for aught but ridicule. In connection with signs of, perhaps, slight mental disturbance, something has been vaguely hinted about impending judgments from heaven, fabulous property possessions, domestic infidelities or conspiracies, or some other figment from the exhaustless storehouse of a distempered fancy, and this is the only premonition of some deadly blow that fills all souls with horror. Most hard and ungracious is then the task of convincing those who sit in judgment that there was nothing strange in all this—that the blow followed the delusion as naturally as any effect succeeds its legitimate cause.

My enumeration of the more striking forms of insanity, in their relation to an institution, would be incomplete if I omitted one, whose features will be but too well recognized by all who have had much experience in this specialty. It is not an important class from its numbers, as it constitutes probably not one per cent. of the admissions to any institution, and, as a high-pressure social system is a prolific source from which such cases emanate, they are less frequent here than where society is more luxurious and condensed. In these cases, the subtle unhinging of some radical constituent of the mental being, whose agency in the natural working of the machine is beyond our philosophy, produces a form of disease, at once unique, perplexing, and, in the highest degree, difficult to treat with satisfaction. The small apparent evidence of a departure from mental soundness, especially at only a brief observation, adds to the embarrassments attending the case, as the individual is ever ready to play upon the doubts of any who may question the fact of insanity. There is usually just brain excitement enough to give increased force and acuteness to every operation of thought, and those unaccustomed to mental admeasurements may be struck only by what appears to them extraordinary brilliancy of idea, and originality of expression. It is singular, but I believe true, that such persons may utter almost any continuation of spoken language without betraying themselves—the severer ordeal of writing, alone, serving to discover the diseased mental processes. What will add still more to the accumulated difficulties of the case, is, that the individual, quite frequently, understands precisely what will be considered proofs of insanity, and dextrously avoids actual commitment on subjects where the close

student of the case can yet discover that there are diseased conceptions. The listener will sometimes be carried quite to the verge of some actual diseased point, and there be left, to reach it by the irresistible force of an inference.

If all the difficulties attending such cases consisted in anomalies of thought, only, few of them would become subjects for hospital treatment, and thus would have no mention in this connection. But, from the peculiar root of the matter, whatever it may be, there springs, conjointly, a set of moral perversities, which have the effect to throw the individual into cross purposes with others, of the most trying character. To thwart, disorganize, and destroy the salutary influences and purposes of others, who are moving along in the ordinary pathway of human affairs, is a mission upon which they are driven with all the impelling power of insanity—a force infinitely stronger than the incentives which proceed from reason and natural sense of duty. It is fortunate for others if some imaginary call breaks up the local attachments of such persons, and sends them abroad, as is frequently the case, as peripatetic reformers. A vagrant life has the effect to diffuse and dissipate, as it were, any intensities of feeling, and they eventually sink out of sight by the supervention of a mild, but quite palpable insanity. Pent up within the limits of a family, a church, or a circumscribed community, the evil influence of such a person will eventually reach an explosive point, under which the prayers of their friends, for their admission to the hospital, become too pressing to be resisted. Those familiar with the history of the commotions of the infant colony of Massachusetts Bay, in connection with the doings of Anna Hutchinson, will find, in an investigation of this disease, the key to the singular career and hapless fate of that once famous personage.

Happily these cases are few in the records of our institutions, as one instance will cause more annoyance than scores of ordinary cases. Of the propriety of their admission there will be many opinions: one class, only, being unanimous—those who have most to do with them, and can best compare them with their former selves. In a hospital, their powers of mischief are intensified by the limited area of their operations. To fill the minds of less intelligent patients—especially new comers—with prejudices and terrors, in the face of which no improvement is possible; to instill suspicions into

the minds of friends of other patients by surreptitious correspondence ; to set nurses at variance by artful misrepresentations ; and to harangue visitors upon imaginary abuses suffered, are among the ordinary devices of these anomalous subjects. The wondrous adroitness with which they will place themselves in positions where they can have some pretext for considering themselves as subjects of abuse, and their ceaseless clamor when their pet grievances have a color of support, tax to the utmost the vigilance and patience of those assigned to the care of them. Most welcome is the day which brings the order for their discharge.

The only class of the insane remaining to be considered, is important, chiefly, on account of its claims on the means of the institution ; as it is in this relation, only, that it is presented to us. No one doubts the advantage to them of the institution, provided its privileges could be granted. This class is made up of the epileptic, the paralytic, the victims of excesses in intemperance and debauchery, those insane from traumatic lesions of the brain, and cases of such extreme length of duration that the condition of insanity has become so much a settled state of existence that the whole being is conformed to it. The laws of this State, under which the institution is governed, have a clause prohibiting the admission of idiotic persons ; and, to render action easy upon such applicants, the trustees are left to define the meaning of that somewhat unsettled term. Under this construction, the term "idiotic" is made to comprise some persons not naturally deficient in intellect, as the term would strictly imply, but who have sunk into a state of confirmed fatuity, as fixed as if the brain was, from birth, deficient. I have said that this class is important from its claims, principally. Hardly a mail but brings applicants for the admission of such. They never grow better, and thus the strict obligation to keep them permanently is as strong as that which would receive them at all. If they were admitted and retained, the doors of the institution would soon be virtually closed, only as death caused vacancies. An inspection of the large list of those sent away by your board during two years, shows how actively the current sets through our apartments. Ease of management is by no means promoted by this activity of population and depletion. Recently admitted patients, in addition to the more violent manifestation of their disease, subject us to cares and labors, which length of residence continually causes to grow less. They become familiar with custom

and regulation ; they come to know and put trust in their attendants, who, in turn, learn their peculiar habits.

The claims of the class last considered should be met elsewhere, and under somewhat different circumstances. It is for state legislation to decide how the multitude of the incurably insane shall be provided for, and our views on the subject had better be reserved until required.

Having hurried, in rapid review, through the classes of cases most commonly presented to us, the question presents itself, is there a law possible to be framed, that, by its easy working, shall send to an institution for the insane just that class of cases, which, by the agreement of all hands, is most proper? Obviously, there cannot. The intelligence and singleness of purpose of those who, under high responsibilities, administer the affairs of the hospital, must, in the nature of things, be the guarantee that this, like other trusts committed to the honor and honesty of men, has its faithful execution. That clause of the statute book—always open before your board in its sessions—“*any* patient may be discharged from the hospital, by the trustees, when, in their judgment, it becomes necessary,” has always cut the knot of every question so completely, that it has never been raised, in any considerate and intelligent mind, in the course of our experience.

These remarks are in a degree prompted by a knowledge that a renewed movement of attention to the condition of the insane, in their relation to institutions, commencing in England, has extended to this country. Its first appearance on this side the Atlantic is in the recent report of a board of commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to take under examination the condition of the insane of that State, in their custodial aspects. The examination of that committee seems to have been thorough, and the impartiality and ability of their report commend it to general attention. I beg to make a few extracts.

In allusion to the whole question of wrongful commitments, the language of the commissioners is as follows :

“With reference to the above points, the commissioners would frankly acknowledge that no such case of clearly wrongful confinement, in a hospital, has been brought to their notice, and but a single instance of wrongful admission. This was at the instance of a Judge of Probate, and was discharged at once by the superintendent, upon learning the facts of the case.”

In regard to the question, “ Shall the internal management of

hospitals be regulated by special statute?" the committee lays down the following dicta:

"The interior management of hospitals, and the treatment of the insane, cannot be regulated by law. It would be as absurd and futile to attempt, by statute, to regulate the minute and subtle details of mental hygiene and therapeutics in our hospitals, as it would be to legislate how physicians should treat fever, or how, or when, a surgeon should amputate in a case of gangrene, or, even, to place on the statute book laws, with penalties, for guiding the practice of a shipmaster when in peril of shipwreck, with hundreds of alarmed passengers dependent for safety on his free will, cool head, and skillful hand. The entire management and treatment of the insane must be confided to the humanity and skill of the superintendent. His authority must be personal. There can be no divided responsibility in the medical treatment of the insane."

The following conclusions of the committee are full of value, and corroborate the views of those most conversant with good and bad influences upon the insane.

"A number of cases have been brought to the notice of the commission, where the unadvised visits of friends have recalled feelings and associations of which time and change of circumstances had effected the removal, and when a continuance of the same system might, if uninterfered with, have led to a permanent cure. The first condition of restoration is, that the patient be separated from all the scenes, ideas, and associations amid which, or out of which, his insanity arose, and which tend to keep up his delusions, excitements, or depressions. The faithful physician avoids even allusion to these. He discourages conversation upon them, and yet the patient's proclivity is towards them, and he will talk about them if he can find any one to listen to him. But he prefers to write to his friends, for he can talk to them though absent. His letters, therefore, excite him, and keep him in a morbid state of mind. Under such circumstances, the trustworthy manager of the insane discourages the practice, in the early stages of treatment, and until he sees it can be done without detriment to the patient's health."

The only recommendation, of importance, made by the commission, is expressed as follows:

"The appointment of a permanent Commission in Lunacy, whose members shall be the real guardians of the insane, both before and after commitment, to whom appeals may be made, in all cases of doubt as to the propriety of continued confinement, who shall scrutinize all admissions, and who shall have authority to visit any and all lunatics confined in the commonwealth, and to discharge patients, and rectify abuses."

There certainly could be no one, bearing the onerous responsibilities of the superintendency of such an institution, but would hail with unaffected delight the appearance of any body of men, who would thus aid in such "cases of doubt" as we have described in these pages. Whether any such could be found, worthy of confidence, who would, after an hour, or a day even, of acquaintance with the inmate of an insane asylum, order his or her summary discharge, and enter the transaction upon permanent record, when the medical staff of the institution hold views against its expediency, admits of large doubt. Of course, the creation of such a body, possessing superior powers to any board of permanent trustees, would be incompatible with the existence of the latter, whose

dignity and independency would be gone at once, when the very highest and most delicate duty within the scope of their office is shared or superseded by another body, having, certainly, no greater intelligence, or inducements to act rightly, than themselves.

The position which the Superintendent of this institution must hold in relation to the administration of justice in the courts of the State, in a certain class of cases, has been matter of comment in a former report, and is still attended by so many embarrassments as to demand further consideration. No humane and thinking person, at this time, doubts that the violent acts of the insane should not be placed in the category of ordinary crimes, but deserve certain extenuations, especially when clearly preceded by a train of diseased reasoning, of which the act was a manifest conclusion. The question of insanity, indeed, constitutes the very essence of many cases which must constantly recur while disease is inherent in the human family; and to attempt to exclude the only kind of testimony which elucidates it is as futile as to exclude light in the operations of photography. The multiplication of hospitals for the insane has had the effect to diminish the attention paid by medical men in general to insanity, as part of professional study, and limit it to those with whom it must be a specialty; consequently, when cases arise where the existence of this disease is in question, the natural and immediate resort is to those whose professional position affords them the peculiar opportunities for its investigation. We cannot complain that the plea of insanity in criminal cases has not received, in the courts of this State, its full degree of respect. The care with which prejudices have been laid aside, and the patient attention given to the facts and opinions of science, in many such cases, are most creditable to the enlightened policy of our courts. When we remember that it is but a bare fifty years, since when, but a single week intervened between the death of the English Prime Minister, by the hands of a palpable lunatic, and the appearance of the latter upon the anatomist's dissecting table, we must grant that humanity has made an advance, in the element of deliberation, at least. If the light which study and experience are supposed to throw upon the question could be reached in some manner different from the present, a point would be gained where new lustre would reflect on the jurisprudence of the State. The latest important contributor to the legal literature of the country, while indulging in a tone most unjust to the class

to whom he refers, well expresses the evils attending the present condition of those called to testify in cases involving the question of insanity. He says:

"They are beginning to be regarded much in the light of hired advocates, and their testimony as nothing more than a studied argument in favor of the side for which they have been called. So uniformly has this proved true, in our limited experience, that it would excite scarcely less surprise to find an *expert*, called by one side, testifying in any particular in favor of the other side, than to find the counsel upon either side arguing against their clients and in favor of their antagonists."*

A little reflection would have shown the learned author that the parties least censurable in this particular are those whose course is, by implication, called in question. They have no power to place themselves in an impartial attitude. They are partisans solely through a false position. They are summoned at the instance of one side only—interrogated only on points whitherward the interests of that side may tend—and cross-interrogated only where positions first taken may be deemed weak. What power, then, has the most conscientious *expert*, even if his experience is replete with facts of the utmost importance to the ends of justice, to lay before a court and jury just what is required and nothing more? This needless reproach upon a kind of testimony, which all experience proves is indispensable, might be removed by engrafting upon the existing legislation, concerning this institution, a provision which would make the course of justice, in this respect, unmistakably pure. The author just quoted, has, in a spirit of returning candor, very clearly stated the very remedy which those who suffer, in rendering testimony under the present state of things, have long desired.

"There must be," he says, "something fatally defective in our mode of obtaining and applying this class of testimony. For it cannot be supposed that, under proper regulations, there could be any difficulty in obtaining reliable scientific evidence, if the proper methods were resorted to. And it seems to us that some mode should be devised whereby the motive which is now offered to this class of witnesses to testify so exclusively for one side, should be not only counteracted, but that it should be entirely removed and a contrary motive, for impartiality, presented. We mean no impeachment of this class of witnesses; but any man, when approached by the counsel of one party, and furnished only with the views and facts of one side, and asked to give his opinion, naturally gives a one-sided opinion. And, having committed himself to one side, he is thereafter rendered incapable of forming a fair and unbiased judgment, upon the facts of the case. He becomes disqualified to act as a juror in the case. And when it is considered that his testimony is given to instruct, educate, and inform the court and jury, in regard to the proper mode of determining the case, and that it is no uncommon occurrence for a case to turn very much upon the scientific and professional testimony, it is no less important that the experts should be wholly uncommitted in opinion, than that the jurors should be so. It seems very obvious, therefore, that this class of witnesses should be selected by the court, and that this should

*Redfield on the Law of Wills.

be done wholly independent of any nomination, recommendation, or interference of the parties, as much so, to all intents, as are the jurors. To this end, therefore, should the compensation of scientific experts be fixed by statute, or by the court, and paid out of the public treasury, and either charged to the expense of the trial, or part of the costs of the cause, or not, as the Legislature should deem the wisest policy. The mere expense of the experts, when selected in this mode, would be as nothing in comparison with the expense which now becomes unavoidable, in consequence of the enormous consumption of time in most of the trials of this class."

The undersigned would respectfully urge, in view of the unquestionable propriety of this measure of reform, that the Legislature be requested to amend sec. 16 of the act of Feb. 15, 1851, (which, in part, establishes the relation of the Superintendent of this institution to the courts of the State,) in the manner above indicated; or, else, to make complete the power, now in part existing, of being beyond the reach of any subpoena which would impress his services as an *expert*.

THE UNFINISHED WING.

The East Wing remains in the same unfinished state in which it was left by the unfortunate legislation of 1859. We have kept the work as well covered as was practicable, and it is in as good a condition as would be expected after six years of exposure. All grant the great and most costly mistake committed, when a contract, highly advantageous to the State, made by your Board in obedience to the Legislature of 1857, was broken up two years subsequently, for no reason whatever. Every consideration demands that this work be either carried to completion, or, else, abandoned entirely, and the materials on hand sold. The housing of the finished work, such as door-frames and doors, window-frames and sash, with, also, several tons of iron castings, is a source of constant trouble and expense, besides occupying valuable room, which is much needed for other purposes. The foundation covers a large space of ground, which, if the work is to be abandoned, ought to be included in the airing court, to which it is adjacent. The flooring timbers, laid in place before the work was suspended, have already begun to decay, and will shortly become worthless for their intended purpose. A competent appraiser has surveyed the work and materials on hand, and will report to your Board the cost of completing the undertaking.

The many reasons why this work should be pushed to immediate completion are already a thrice-told tale. We fear that many, who have never visited the institution, suppose the motive, in

urging this measure, to be, to obtain greater size to what is already overgrown. This is by no means so. The original design of the institution is such that the omission of any important part essentially vitiates the convenience of every other part. What remains to be done—and it is the very last of additions—is absolutely essential to the convenience of the institution, and is a most cheap method of providing for at least one hundred and fifty more patients in the least possible time.

While urging the completion of what is yet unfinished here, the great demand for special provision for the insane of the State elsewhere, should not be forgotten. Illinois is, even after the completion of this institution, behind all of her sister states, of equal age, in the amount of provision for the class of the afflicted, which, before all others, has first claim. Private enterprise may, in an extremity, erect structures for other forms of human infirmity, and depend on the demand, for pecuniary return. In this case, public opinion stands justly opposed. It is, in a measure, a state monopoly; and the great amount of unrelieved suffering about us is loudly imposing the obligation thereby incurred.

FARM.

The farm compares well, in the amount of its products, with former years. From fifty to eighty acres of land have been annually rented as pasturage—that immediately attached to the institution being kept arable.

FARM PRODUCTS:	1863.	1864.
Hay, tons.....	135	160
Broom corn, tons.....	2½	3
Broom corn seed, bushels.....	120	168
Corn, Bushels.....	.....	1800
Corn, (sweet,) bushels.....	18	12
Potatoes, bushels.....	2260	1180
Potatoes, (sweet,) bushels.....	63	90
Apples, bbls.....	120	44
Hams, lbs.....	4000	.....
Lard, lbs.....	1500	.....
Milk, (daily average,) qts.....	150	144

GARDEN PRODUCTS.	1863.	1864.
Carrots, bushels.....	1146	850
Beets, bushels.....	830	294
Mangoldwurtzel, bushels.....	436	95
Parsnips, bushels.....	195	187
Turnips, bushels.....	300	400
Onions, bushels.....	128	110
Beans, bushels.....	15	42½
Peas, bushels.....	28	26
Cucumbers, bushels.....	48	27
Tomatoes, bushels.....	840	260
Squashes, tons.....	4	2½
Cabbage, bbls.....	150	40
Grapes, lbs.....	285	125
Strawberries, quarts.....	640	860

A committee of intelligent farmers, residing near the institution, employed to appraise the live stock now on hand, submitted the following report:

We, the undersigned, having, at the instance of the trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, made an appraisement of the horses, cattle and other stock of the institution, report their value, as follows:

Horses.....	\$2455
Neat cattle.....	1745
Swine.....	2480

W. C. CARTER,
J. B. RETTER.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Dec. 1, 1864.

It is not possible to estimate the value of such a farm, in its relations to the institution, merely from an enumeration of the crops produced. It is an open treasury, upon which drafts are always being made, of what could not otherwise be obtained, except at great trouble and expense. Its operations are an unfailing source of interest to a majority of patients, who are most at home in the pursuit of agriculture. It is incomplete but in one particular: it has no conveniences for the entire operations of the dairy. The circulation of the steam pipes, through the cellars, destroys the uniformity of temperature, so essential to butter making. I would suggest that the sales of surplus farm products, for a short time, be appropriated to the erection of a building exclusively for dairy purposes. A glance, only, need to be made at the large sums annually paid for this class of supplies, to see how great would be the saving by the possession of these facilities.

Conveniences, like the one just suggested, which have, from time to time, been acquired, have had their due effect in promoting the material prosperity of the institution. They are never recommended without mature deliberation, and form the parts of one well digested plan, which will make everything complete, yet nothing superfluous or merely experimental. Besides their money value, which here never grows less, they suggest the always pleasing ideas of thrift, economy and convenience—ideas always associated in viewing any establishment laying claims to excellence. They form, collectively with others merely ornamental, the objects of interest which all who manage the interests of the insane desire to see multiplied.

In the early part of this report, allusion was made to the sombre coloring which all objects, however pleasing in themselves, receive, when seen through the eye of the mind diseased. To such a vision, the sun has no brightness, the sky no glories—there is no beauty in the floating cloud, no splendor in the spanning rainbow. The charms which nature unfolds to the healthy sense, are seen no more; one leaden hue pervades them all. The voice of love has no allurements, music is no longer a concord of sweet sounds, and the play of a nimble fancy seems the cruel mockery of a suffering beyond mortal endurance. But let reason re-inhabit the darkened chambers of the soul, and how pleasant the light which at once breaks in! No more is seen of the cloud which lately brooded over all things, except the silver lining shown at its lifting, and every sense glows and expands with the delight of a new creation. The return of lost reason to a fellow being is the most pleasing spectacle given man to witness. It is a realized reversal of the fabled siren's enchantment. The tattered and unseemly garment of disease appears to roll by magic from the person, and robes of purity to assume its place. The scripture phrase, "*clothed*, and in his right mind," as applied to a similar change wrought by the Great Teacher, has a force and fitness, at once understood. The lines of beauty reappear on the countenance, the voice changes its tone, and graces of manner, hitherto unsuspected, guide every movement. It is in vain to attempt to describe this transformation;—it must often be seen to be fully realized. It is most desirable that persons sent to an insane asylum should remain long enough to see something of its life, with this restored power of correct observation. It is a re-assertion of a former statement, that no per-

son, *fully restored to reason*, ever left any American Asylum that deserves the name, who did not carry away a preponderance of agreeable recollections. He discovers that the officers and attendants, whom, perhaps, he has been regarding as exacting tyrants, are companionable associates, with whom he can now engage in diversion, mingle in the dance, or join, with increase of self-respect, in entertaining conversation. He finds books and newspapers at his disposal, in profusion hitherto unknown in his experience. His eye opens to a consciousness of the beauty of pictures, which, on every side, attract his sight. If he goes out, novel objects meet his view, at every hand, best suited to the contemplation of a mind not yet strong enough to be taxed by grave subjects of thought.

And here it may be stated, that, by a favorite policy, nothing is neglected with us that multiplies such objects. What elsewhere might be regarded as puerilities, are here matters of thoughtful cultivation. The farm, the garden, the horses, and cattle, are on a scale of magnitude and superiority, at once interesting and instructive. A pet buffalo is seen majestically leading the cows to their pasture. Every attainable species of domestic fowl adds life to the barn yard. Flocks of tame pigeons coo and flutter about the stables. A colony of eve-swallows has laid its canopied street around three sides of one of the barns; purple martins noisily swarm in the cupolas, and a cloud of swifts pours an evening vortex down one of the chimneys. Those belligerent cousins, the mocking birds and thrushes, wage an annual vernal warfare for tenement possession of the evergreens and honey-suckles which will bring them nearest the front door, in which, sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, are victorious, and, through the season of song and incubation, give us their familiar intimacy. Tame hares frisk around the airing courts, and the wild rabbit, forgetting her timid instincts, has littered her brood among the flower beds, within half a toss of the main portico. These petty influences may be almost indefinitely multiplied. A trifling expense of art, and a little protection to the humbler children of nature, increase them with a rapidity undreamed of by those not studied in the instincts of animated nature, and they are the more valuable because they seem to come without effort. A clergyman of more than common talent and promise—well remembered by some in your board—owes his recovery to the nest of a meadow lark, built on the ground under his window. Standing vigilant sentry, to warn flower-gatherers against

intrusion on the object of his charge, he discovered that, in caring for the petty troubles of the poor bird, during the weeks of incubation, his own greater troubles became forgotten.

FINANCES.

The amount expended for the last two years, as you will perceive by the treasurer's report, is \$132,753 17, against \$110,515 34, for the two years preceding, being an increase of slightly over twenty per cent. It must be borne in mind that large deductions must be made, equally from the debt and credit side of the account, for clothing supplied to, and cost of same, refunded by patients; so that the above figures represent the gross disbursements, and not the net cost of supporting the institution. About eleven per cent. of the gross revenue has been received from the board of paying patients, agreeably to an act providing therefor, in certain cases, passed Feb. 1861. It is much to be doubted if the latter source of revenue can be materially enlarged, without impairing the easy access of all classes to the benefits of the institution; which would be contrary to the intent of the framers of the act above mentioned. Even should there be no great advance in prices beyond present rates, the expenses of the institution cannot be kept, for another two years, at the same figures, without damage to its ultimate interests. Important repairs are needed, which should not be neglected. Much new ceiling must be done in halls, sink-rooms, and water-closets. The whole wood-work of the exterior should be repainted, which has hitherto been done every third year. The copper work of the gutters, at the verge of the roofs, needs extensive renewal and repair. The good condition of the new West Wing demands that a substantial terrace wall of brick, with a stone cap, and well paved within, should take the place of the present irregular slope of earth-work. Improvements and repairs of this nature have hitherto been executed from the appropriations for current expenses, but have been suspended for the past two years, save, only, when imperatively required. There must also be a considerable renewal of that kind of furniture which has been most enhanced in value by the state of the times, such as mattresses, blankets, and other articles of woolen and cotton manufacture.

With these anticipations I do not think it safe to enter on the next two years without an increase of twenty per cent. on the

last appropriation. This will make an amount, in the total, for current expenses, of \$55,000 per annum. Anything less than this would require either the neglect of important repairs and improvements, or, to risk a deficit in the current expense account—an occurrence with no precedent in our experience.

CHAPEL EXERCISES.

At the time of presenting the last report, Rev. Walter S. Russell, formerly president of Berean College, was performing the duties of Chaplain. During the following summer he joined his brethren of the Christian Commission, in their labor of humanity at Vicksburg. He there imbibed the seed of fatal disease, and died at his home, in Jacksonville, in the month of November following, at about thirty-two years of age.

A fitting tribute to the shining elements of his character could hardly be brought within the brief limits of this page, and we can therefore speak of him only in regard to his intercourse with the insane. The qualities in a religious teacher, who must present truths of the most momentous and therefore exciting character to the apprehension of diseased minds, are rarely met in any one; but in our experience, they were never more completely combined than in this lamented individual. Of a bearing at once humble, modest, and self-possessed; of a style of eloquence earnest, and yet strikingly chaste and unimpassioned; of an intellect whose grasp of a subject was sure, and with a power of analysis singularly keen and effective, he brought even weighty truths to the minds of his hearers in a form so simple and lucid that the feeblest comprehension seemed imbued with them. No congregation of the insane ever separated, after listening to one of his discourses, without returning to their apartments cheered, tranquilized, and comforted. His loss is deeply deplored by all who were privileged in his acquaintance.

After some months of vacancy, the Chapel desk is now ably filled, in the selection of Rev. J. G. Roberts.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to say, that those associated with me, in these duties, either as officers or assistants, are manifesting a most praiseworthy ambition and determination that the institution, under our common care, shall stand in the very front

rank with others in the land. Dr. Asa P. Tenney, after five years of most valuable service, as assistant physician, resigned his office in March, of the present year, to engage in the practice of his profession in an adjoining state. He has been succeeded by the present incumbent, Dr. Charles Dutton, who, to high qualities, both of temperament and education, adds a valuable experience in a similar position in one of the best institutions at the east.

With a grateful tribute to your Board, for the kindly aid and counsel so frequently extended me in these duties, I close this ninth biennial report.

ANDREW McFARLAND.


ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
Jacksonville, December 1, 1864. }

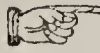
APPENDIX.


The proprietors of the following papers have our thanks for their regular weekly issues. Some of them have been sent us for at least ten years—a benefaction of no common value.

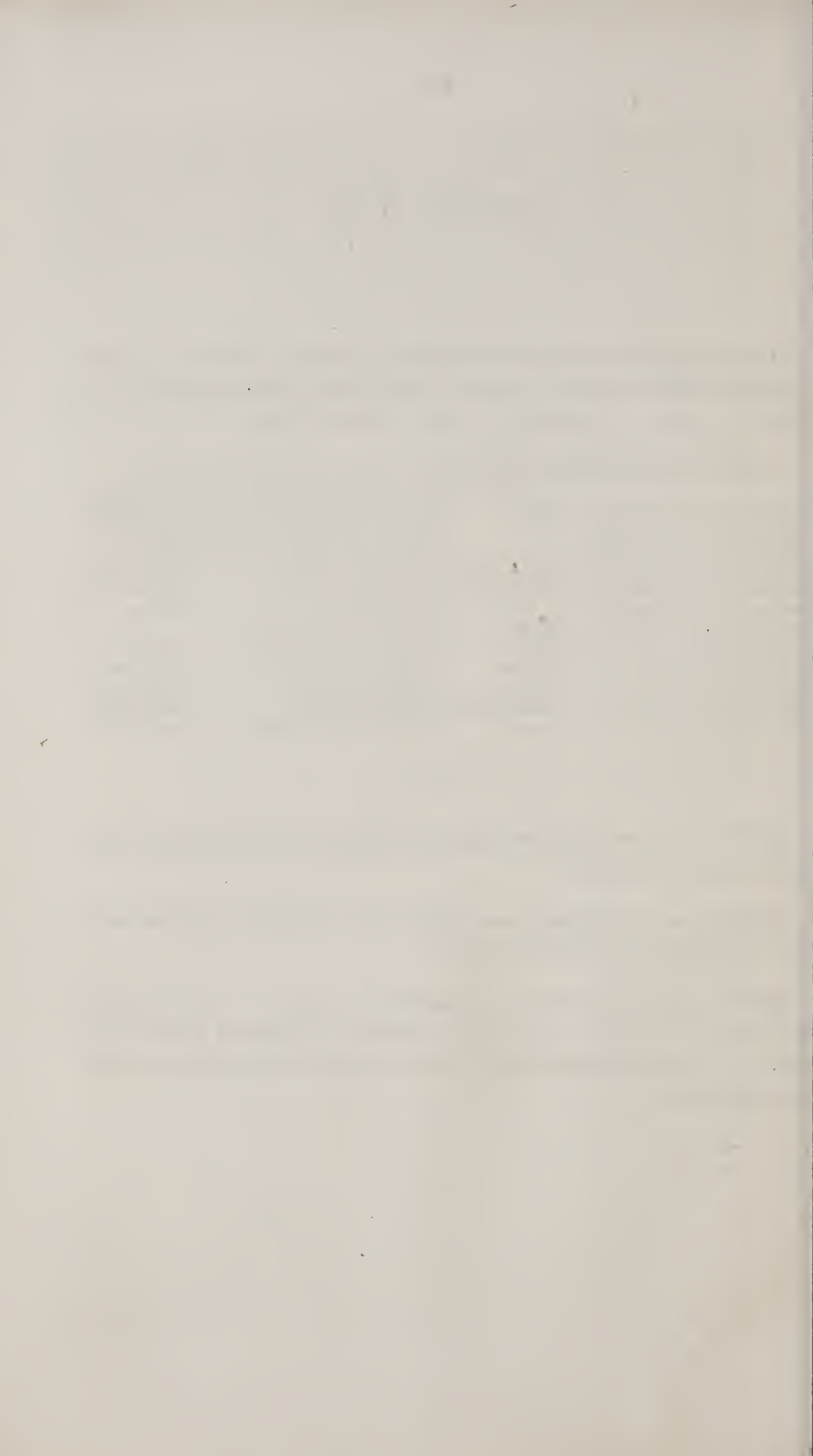
LIST OF NEWSPAPERS REGULARLY RECEIVED AT THE HOSPITAL.

Chicago Medical Journal...Chicago.	Rock Island Weekly Argus..Rock Island.
Chicago Medical Examiner.. “	Eastern Illinoisan.....Marshall.
Haynes Legal Advertiser... “	Prairie Beacon & Valley Blade.Paris.
Illinois Weekly Journal..... Springfield.	The Shelby Union.....Shelbyville.
Jacksonville Journal.....Jacksonville.	Rockford Democrat..... Rockford.
Jacksonville Sentinel..... “	Christian Times.....Chicago.
Quincy Herald..... Quincy.	Illinois Staats-Zeitnng..... “
Joliet Signal.....Joliet.	Pike County Democrat.....Pittsfield.
Ottawa Free Trader.... .Ottawa.	Kankakee County Union....Kankakee.
The Prairie Farmer.....Chicago.	Millenial Harbenger.....Bethany, Va.
The Weekly Pantagraph....Bloomington.	Missionary Herald.....Boston, Mass.
Illinois Gazette.....Lacon.	Illinois Staats-Anzeiger.....Springfield.

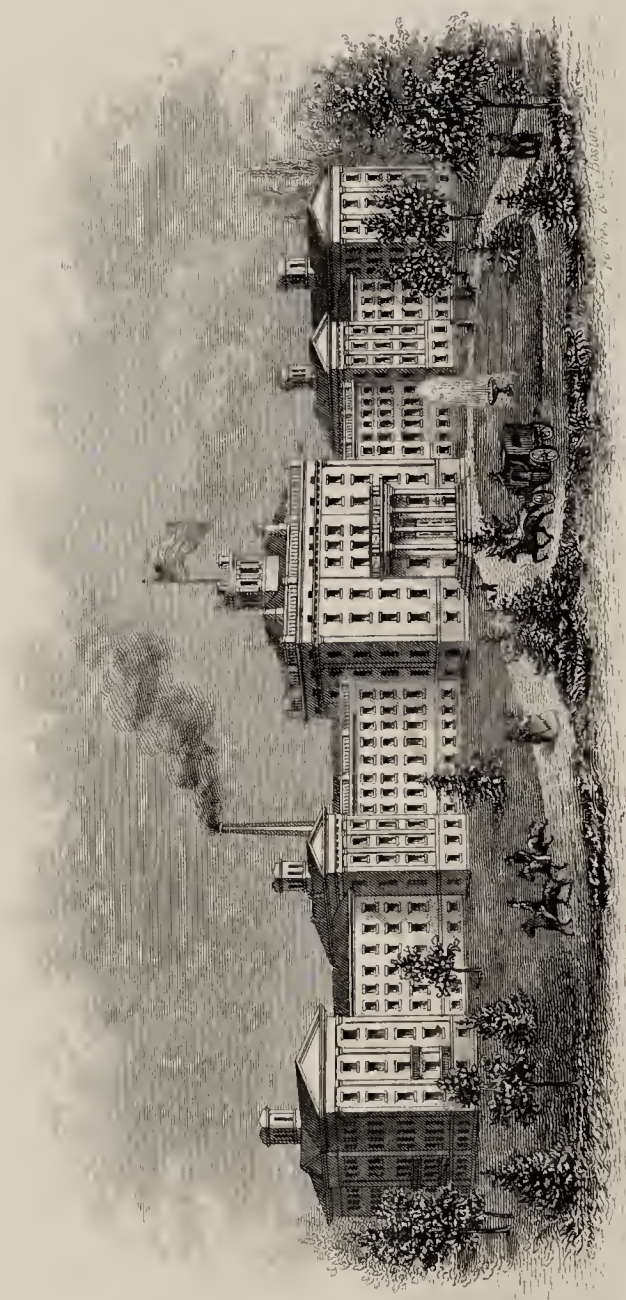
 All communications respecting patients should be addressed to the superintendent.

 Communications concerning finance, and all remittances of money, should be to the treasurer.

 In all cases where information is required respecting the admission of patients, letters had better be addressed to the institution. Copies of laws, blank forms, etc., will be immediately sent, on application.



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ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER

OF THE

Illinois State Hospital for the Insane,

AT JACKSONVILLE.

DECEMBER, A. D. 1866.



SPRINGFIELD:

BAKER, BAILHACHE & CO., PRINTERS.

1866.

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OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

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E. G. MINER.
J. T. CASSELL.
J. T. ECCLES.
F. A. HOFFMAN.
R. C. DUNN.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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CHAS. DUTTON, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*
SAMUEL S. EMERY, M. D., “ “
CLARA D. McMILLAN, *Matron.*
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D. H. HALL, *Supervisor.*
BELLE BAILEY, *Supervisoreess.*
MARY JOHNSTON, “

OFFICIATING CHAPLAIN.

REV. J. G. ROBERTS.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives
of the State of Illinois:*

The Trustees of "The Illinois State Hospital for the Insane" respectfully report:

It is with great pleasure we report that this Institution, under the direction of its accomplished Superintendent, Dr. Andrew McFarland, is still advancing in usefulness and reputation.

For the details of the operations of the Hospital, the general statistics, and for the management of the farm, and other interests, during the past two years, we refer you to the able report of the Superintendent, which is herewith submitted, and for which we ask a careful reading. We would especially direct attention to the admirable discussion of the question, What shall be done with the insane of the State, for whose accumulating number and necessities the late additions here still prove inadequate?

At this time, three hundred and twenty patients are accommodated at the Hospital; and during the past two years, under the continually increasing applications for admissions, it has been crowded to its utmost capacity consistent with good management.

During the same period of two years, one hundred and forty-six have been discharged as recovered, forty-eight have died, and one hundred and twenty-three have been

discharged by the Trustees, and otherwise, as incurable, to make room for those deemed curable.

It can not but be a matter of pride to every Illinoisan, that this magnificent charity, which is so marked an indication of high Christian civilization, should have been steadily conducted, not only without any diminution, but rather with an increase of its power of blessing, through all the gloomy period of the rebellion, amid all its strife and confusion, and under all its pecuniary burdens.

ORDINARY EXPENSES AND REPAIRS.

Doubtless you are aware that, through a clerical error, there was a partial failure to make the appropriations for the ordinary expenses and repairs of this Institution intended by the Legislature.

By the act, approved February 15, 1865, there were appropriated "to the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, from the 1st of March, 1865, to the 1st of March, 1867, fifty-five thousand dollars." The words "at the rate of" and "per annum" were omitted, though inserted in the clauses making appropriations for the other State Institutions. The State officers, although there was no doubt as to the intention of the Legislature, very properly declined to pay, under this section, any money beyond the fifty-five thousand dollars specified; and they, (the Trustees,) not having the means to sustain the Institution for more than one year, were compelled to suspend the Institution, in whole or in part, or to borrow money. After consultation with His Excellency, Gov. Oglesby, and others, and in view of the sad calamity involved in a suspension of the operations of the Institution, your Trustees adopted the alternative of borrowing money, and have from time to time obtained, as a loan, at ten per cent. interest, from the First National Bank of Springfield, and from Messrs. W. & E. W. Brown, of Jacksonville, the sum of fifty-nine

thousand and eighty-two dollars and eighty-one cents. Notes were given for the sums so borrowed, which will mature as follows:

Note due First National Bank, Springfield, including interest, 3rd February, 1867, \$15,258.

Note due W. & E. W. Brown, including interest, 3rd February, 1867, \$16,500.

Note due W. & E. W. Brown, including interest, 3rd February, 1867, \$15,900.

Note due W. & E. W. Brown, including interest, 8th February, 1867, \$15,548 53.

Your Trustees respectfully ask that an appropriation may be made to meet said loans, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$63,206 53, payable by the time said notes mature.

With the means thus provided, including the appropriation of the fifty-five thousand dollars, all indebtedness to date has been liquidated, except the sum of \$6,000, due on account of expenditures for the quarter ending 1st December, 1866.

For the details of the receipts and expenditures, on account of ordinary expenses and repairs, we refer you to the Treasurer's report, which is herewith submitted.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

In entering upon the completion of the East Wing, under the provision of the act approved February 8, 1865, on an examination of the foundation for the East Wing, which had been built in 1858, it was found that from the unavoidable exposure to which it had been subjected, it was so much injured that it would require rebuilding; and this work of taking down the old foundation and rebuilding it, was carried on under the direction of a building committee, by day labor—no one being willing

to undertake the work by contract, except at an extravagant price.

As a great many materials which entered into the carpenter work, such as doors, door frames, window frames and sash (many of which required alteration), had been on hand since 1858, it was not practicable, except at an exorbitant price, to accomplish this work by contract, and this also was done by day labor.

With these necessary exceptions the Trustees, in conformity with the law of 1845, advertised in the manner and in the newspapers designated, for proposals for building the East Wing.

This east extension comprises a lateral wing, one hundred feet by forty-three feet, and a transverse wing, one hundred feet by forty-three feet.

The Trustees, on a careful examination of the bids, accepted the proposal of Messrs. Howard & Thompson, and on the 13th of May, 1865, entered into a contract with them for the brick and stone work of the east extension, at the price of \$25,044. They also entered into a bond, in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, with good and sufficient security, for the faithful performance of their contract; which contract and bond are herewith submitted.

On comparing bids, after notice for proposals given in the manner and the papers designated by the law, a contract was entered into in July, 1865, with Mr. Watson Clark, of Chicago, the lowest bidder, to furnish the materials for and to construct the fire-proof roof and spouting at the price of \$3041 85; and on the 17th of April, 1866, a contract was entered into with Messrs. Howard & Thompson, the lowest bidders, to lath and plaster the eastern extension, and to furnish the materials therefor, at the price of 45 cents per yard for brick, and 50 cents per yard for lath work.

After receiving bids, on notice, for the deafening of the floors, the lowest of which was \$1,000, the deafening was let, by contract, to Messrs. Lord & Card, at the price of \$850, including materials.

After obtaining proposals from various parties at Chicago, Quincy and Jacksonville, the lumber was chiefly bought at Chicago of Mr. W. M. Foster.

The coils and pipes for the heating apparatus have been delivered at the Hospital, and are paid for.

These contracts have all been carried out by the contractors in good faith, and we now report the eastern extension completed and fully paid for, with the following exceptions :

1. There is due, as a balance, to Messrs. Howard & Thompson, on contract for plastering, the sum of \$1,000.

2. The East Wing has had but one coat of paint, and it will require \$1,000 to complete the painting.

3. The completion of the heating apparatus will require an expenditure of \$1,500.

4. Some carpenter work yet to be done, and the lumber necessary to complete it, will cost \$600.

5. The plumber's work for the water closets and bath rooms, including water closets for the old building, will require a further expenditure of \$4,000.

6. The necessary brick pavement and curbing around the eastern extension will cost \$500.

7. Some new sewers will also be required, which, it is estimated, can be constructed for \$800.

We refer you to the Treasurer's report, herewith submitted, for the items of the expenditure of the \$75,000, appropriated for the building of the East Wing.

FURNISHING EAST WING.

There was an appropriation made, by the law of 1865, of the sum of \$5,000, for the furnishing of the East Wing,

but it is found, upon a careful estimate, that the appropriation already made is insufficient, and that there will be required a further appropriation, for this purpose, of \$2,500.

The undersigned, in the discharge of their duty as prescribed by law, "to report the wants of the Institution," desire to call your attention to some very necessary repairs and additions, connected with the old building, especially the main building and wings, first erected :

1. The old buildings, including the wings, need repairing. Painting, and in fact all regular repairs, have been heretofore paid for out of the appropriations made for ordinary expenses, but the bills for repairs are sometimes so large that they materially derange the accounts for ordinary expenses ; and the Trustees deem the better policy, for the future, that the subject of repairs shall be brought to the notice of the General Assembly, that specific appropriations may be made. The repainting of the old buildings, about the propriety and economy of which no one, we think, can doubt, will cost \$1,200.

2. *Chapel*.—When the rear buildings of the Hospital were erected, in 1858, a room 60 by 40 feet, and about 25 feet in high, was made expressly for a Chapel. That Chapel remains unfinished. It has never been plastered, and has hitherto been used as a carpenter shop, and other such purposes. An appropriation of \$2,500 is needed for the completion of this Chapel, so that it may be used for the purpose for which it was originally designed. Religious services are regularly attended, but inasmuch as the services are held in one of the halls, not all who could otherwise attend can be accommodated ; and there are other inconveniences which a completion of the Chapel would remove.

3. *Heating and Ventilating Flues*.—The heating flues in the old main building and wings are found insufficient.

They are too small, and are not so finished as to save all the heated air. Again, there are really no ventilating flues in the walls of the portions of the buildings above named. In consequence of this omission the wards of the buildings first erected, especially the lower ones, are in certain states of weather quite offensive, and are at all times poorly ventilated. The estimate of the cost of supplying these deficiencies is \$7,500.

4. *Enlargement of the old Sewers.*—Many of you are aware that when the large chimney stack was erected, an iron flue was inserted, at a great expense, with a view to adopting a system of downward ventilation in connection with the water closets.

Since the last report a connection has been made, and so far as the sewers through which the air pipes run are in good order, this system has proved a great success; but on account of the small fall in the drainage, the present sewers are insufficient, and the air pipes are partially stopped by the flowing back of the contents of the sewers. If these sewers could be enlarged, with cess-pools at proper distances, it is believed that the water-closets could be perfectly ventilated. This will require an expenditure of \$800.

5. *Corridor.*—It is perhaps known to most of you that the main building and extensions are connected with the rear building by a corridor, and that this is the only connection. The rear buildings contain the kitchen, engine and boiler rooms, laundry, etc., from which quarter alone need there be any apprehension of fire. This corridor is a wooden structure, and is hazardous from its very combustible character. A proper corridor, that would be fire-proof, will cost \$5,000.

It may be added that the corridor, especially the roof, is out of repair, and in the event that a new one shall not be built, the old one would have to be repaired at a

cost of \$750. For more special mention of these much-needed improvements, reference is made to the report of the Superintendent.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

For the completion of the East Wing.—The Trustees recommend an appropriation for the completion of the East Wing, for the several purposes hereinbefore set forth in detail, the sum of \$9,400.

For furnishing the East Wing.—The Trustees ask an appropriation for the furnishing of the East Wing, of the sum of \$2,500.

For the repair of and additions to old building.—The Trustees recommend an appropriation for the repair of the old building, and additions thereto, for the following purposes, hereinbefore referred to :

1. Re-painting old building.....	\$1,200 00
2. To finish the chapel	2,500 00
3. For heating and ventilating flues in old building.....	7,500 00
4. For enlargement of old sewers and cess-pools.....	800 00
5. For fire-proof corridor.....	5,000 00

For the ordinary expense account.—The new eastern extension can be ready for occupation by the 1st March, A. D. 1867.

Including the East Wing, the Hospital will contain very conveniently 450 patients, and, if crowded, will contain 500 patients. On the assumption that the East Wing will be occupied, the sum of \$75,000 per annum will be required for ordinary expenses; and this appropriation should extend from 1st December, A. D. 1866, to 1st March, A. D. 1869.

The appropriation dating from the 1st December, A. D. 1866, will give \$18,750 to meet the present deficiency

of \$6,000, and also pay the ordinary expenses for the quarter ending March 1st, A. D. 1867.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. BROWN,
E. G. MINER,
J. T. CASSELL,
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN.
JOSEPH T. ECCLES,
R. C. DUNN.

JACKSONVILLE, *December* 5, 1866.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, as required by law, presents the following report of the finances of the Institution :

CURRENT EXPENSES.	Amount.
Balance in the hands of Treasurer November 30th, 1864.....	\$702 68
Received from the State treasury the amount appropriated for current expenses, for quarter ending February, 1865.....	11,250 00
Received from the State treasury, on current expense account, the amount appropriated by the General Assembly for the years 1865 and 1866.....	55,000 00
Received for clothing and incidental expenses of patients for the two years ending November, 1866.....	52,790 31
Received from the sale of surplus of hay, corn, hogs and cattle, from the Hospital farm, for the two years ending November 30, 1866..	9,251 57
Received proceeds of loan negotiated with First National Bank, Springfield, due February 3d, 1867.....	14,000 00
Received proceeds of note discounted by W. & E. W. Brown, Jacksonville, due February 3d, 1867.....	15,079 17
Received from same, and due February 3d, 1867.....	15,003 44
Received from same, and due February 8, 1867.....	15,000 00
	\$188,077 17

The expenditures for the two years ending November 30th, 1866, on account of current expenses, have been as follows :

Improvements and repairs.....	\$8,800 15
Butter and cheese.....	6,213 38
Bread stuffs	13,445 38
Clothing and furnishing.....	37,157 95
Furniture, crockery and cutlery	4,445 93
Gas, candles and oil.....	3,259 78
Eggs	435 00
Fruit and vegetables	1,633 30
Expenses of farm.....	8,218 62
Fuel.....	15,102 51
Salaries and wages	43,983 14
Meats.....	18,908 89

Medicines	2,260 05
Freight and postage	1,957 64
Small groceries	2,720 26
Soaps	2,067 65
Sugar and molasses	7,106 60
Tea and coffee	5,945 27
Stationery	600 55
Miscellaneous expenses	3,659 25
Balance on hand	155 87
	<hr/>
	\$188,077 17

BUILDING FUND—EAST WING.

Received from the State treasury the amount appropriated by the General Assembly to erect the east wing of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane	\$75,000 00
Which has been paid, as follows :	
Howard & Thompson, contract for brick work	\$24,881 85
Howard & Thompson, foundation for east wing	1,700 00
Watson Clark, Chicago, roofing east wing	3,191 85
Howard & Thompson, extra work on east wing	765 25
Lord & Card, deafening floors of east wing	850 00
Wm. M. Foster & Co., lumber for east wing	12,426 47
Andrews & McIlvane, St. Louis, pine flooring	2,130 00
Jas. Arthur & Son, Quincy, pine lumber	454 90
Edgmon & Carter, brick	793 00
Graff, Byers & Co., heating and gas pipe	2,344 75
Morris, Tasker & Co., heating and gas pipe	1,061 06
Northwestern Manufacturing Co., steam pump, &c.	801 51
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.	350 00
B. L. Fahnstock, window glass	209 12
Silas Terry, architect	900 00
Advertising proposals	294 00
Iron work	1,561 57
Hardware and paints	225 02
Hauling	264 00
Painting	663 37
Building materials	899 26
Freight	1,028 04
Carpenters' work	10,420 05
Labor	1,080 40
Incidentals and Trustees' traveling expenses	339 00
Howard & Thompson, on contract, plastering	5,365 53
	<hr/>
	\$75,000 00

FURNISHING FUND FOR EAST WING.

Received from the State treasury the amount appropriated for furnishing the east wing	\$5,000 00
Paid for blankets and counterpanes	\$3,176 25
Freight	37 15
Balance on hand	1,786 60
	<hr/>
	\$5,000 00

FURNISHING FUND WEST WING.

Balance on hand.....	\$209 36
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RECAPITULATION OF BALANCES ON HAND.

On current expense account.....	\$155 87
Fund for furnishing east wing.....	1,786 60
Fund for furnishing west wing	209 36
	<hr/>
	\$2,151 83

Respectfully submitted,

A. McDONALD, Treasurer.

JACKSONVILLE, November 30, 1866.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane :

GENTLEMEN: Twenty years have elapsed since the proposition was submitted to the Legislature of Illinois to found a Hospital for the Insane—a proposition promptly acted upon, by bill, passed February, 1847. The first patient—a lady from McLean county, and, singular as it may seem, considering how often our number has changed, still here—was admitted Nov. 3, 1851. Since then, no day has passed in which the Institution has not been ready to consider all applications, and grant admissions fully up to its capacity. Wherever it has fallen short of the expectations of the public, in granting shelter and remedial treatment to the insane of the State, its authorities have always been able to show that not to themselves is due this short-coming, but to the granting power; which, perhaps in deference to higher claims, has ignored or postponed their solicitations. With the comparatively insignificant exceptions hereafter to be considered, the Institution is now complete. Progress, from this date, must be toward the greater perfection of what we have, and not to the creating of further extensions. It is large enough to tax to the full the best energies, and yet, with a complete corps of medical officers, its appropriate functions can be amply performed.

The two years covered by this report have passed with nothing worthy of special mention. No accident deserv-

ing the name has befallen us; all engaged in the service of the Institution have, in the main, well discharged their duties, and the general results may be gathered from the following tabular statements:

TABLE I.

The general results of the two past years are as follows:

Number of patients in hospital, December 1, 1864.....	301	
Number since admitted.....	446	
Whole number treated since December 1, 1864.....		747
Number discharged recovered since December 1, 1864.....	146	.....
Number discharged, unrecovered, since December 1, 1864, by order of Trustees	123	.....
Number discharged, unrecovered, since December 1, 1864, by mutual consent of Superintendent and committing parties	44	.....
Number discharged unrecovered but improved.....	53	.....
Number eloped	15	.....
Number died	48	.....
Total vacancies created.....		429
Number of patients in hospital, December 1, 1866.....		318

TABLE II.

Duration of Insanity before admission of the cases received in two years ending December 1, 1866.

Less than three months.....	161	Between ten and twenty years....	7
Between three and six months....	54	Over twenty years.....	2
Between six and twelve months...	51	Unknown	8
Between one and two years	41		
Between two and five years.....	79	Total	446
Between five and ten years.....	43		

TABLE III.

Form of mental disease, and immediate cause of death.

Form of mental disease.	Cause of death.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Totals							12	48
Erysipelas							2	2
Dyptheria							1	1
Spermatorrhœa ...							1	1
Apoplexy							1	1
Abcess							1	1
Pneumonia							1	1
Aneurism of heart.							1	2
Cancer of uterus..							1	1
Typhomania							1	2
Typhoid dysentery.							3	3
Chronic Diarrhœa.							2	2
Epilepsy							1	3
Paralysis							4	4
Consumption							2	8
Exhaustion from acute mania....							2	2
Exhaustion from chronic mania...							1	1
Acute mania.....							1	1
Chronic mania.....							4	4
General Paralysis							4	4
Epilepsy							2	2
Dementia.....							2	2
Total.....							48	48

TABLE IV.

Supposed exciting causes of Insanity in cases admitted since December 1, 1864.

Domestic trouble.....	33	Sun stroke.....	2
Religious excitement.....	32	Intemperance.....	5
Business anxieties.....	16	Novel reading.....	3
Death of friends.....	13	Fear.....	7
Puerperal.....	22	Brain fever.....	2
Disappointed love.....	15	Epilepsy ..	12
Over exertion.....	13	Paralysis.....	6
Vicious indulgences.....	25	Hereditary.....	19
Spiritualism.....	8	Unknown.....	195
Hard study.....	8		
Physical injury.....	7	Total.....	446
Change of life.....	3		

TABLE V.

Occupation of patients admitted since December 1, 1864

Domestic duties.....	191	Civil engineers.....	2
Farmers.....	135	Newspaper reporters	2
Laborers.....	40	Hotel keepers.....	2
Students.....	32	Tinners.....	2
Teachers.....	7	Druggists.....	2
Carpenters.....	8	Stable keeper....	1
Merchants.....	5	Cabinet maker.....	1
Clerks.....	3	Baker.....	1
Dressmakers.....	3	Machinist.....	1
Lawyers....	2	Vagrants.....	2
Masons....	2		
Telegraph operators.....	2	Total.....	446

TABLE VI.

Sex and civil condition of patients admitted since December 1, 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	114	84	198
Married.....	100	111	211
Widowed.....	18	19	37
Total	232	214	446

TABLE VII.

Nativity of patients admitted since December 1, 1864.

Illinois.....	99	Germany	50
Ohio	48	Ireland	49
New York.	45	England	12
Kentucky.....	18	France	5
Pennsylvania	18	Scotland	5
Virginia ...	11	Sweden	3
Massachusetts	10	Canada	2
Indiana.....	9	Switzerland	2
Tennessee	8	Russia	2
Vermont	8	Norway	2
New Jersey....	8	Prussia	2
New Hampshire	6		
Maine	6	Foreign birth.....	134
Connecticut.....	4	Native birth	311
Maryland	4		
Missouri	3	Total	445
Iowa	3		
Georgia	2		
Wisconsin.....	1		
Native birth	311		

TABLE VIII.

Number of patients admitted from each county, since the Institution was opened, November 3, 1851.

Counties.	No. of admissions prior to Decem- ber 1st, 1864...	No. of admissions since December 1st, 1864.....	Total.....
Adams	67	15	82
Alexander	3	5	8
Bond	9	1	10
Brown.....	8	.....	8
Boone	13	5	18
Bureau	31	9	40
Cass.....	29	3	32
Cook	178	42	220
Clinton	12	1	13
Clark.....	19	1	20
Christian.....	15	.....	15
Coles.....	22	2	24
Carroll	7	3	10
Crawford	5	1	6
Cumberland.....	2	.....	2
Calhoun	3	1	4
Champaign	9	.....	9
Clay.....	4	1	5
DeWitt.....	38	5	34

TABLE VIII—CONTINUED.

Counties.	No. of admissions prior to Decem- ber 1st, 1864.	No. of admissions since December 1st, 1864.	Total.....
DuPage.....	15	3	18
DeKalb.....	12	4	16
Douglas.....	8	2	10
Edgar.....	15	3	18
Edwards.....	10	1	11
Effingham.....	5	3	8
Fulton.....	42	10	52
Fayette.....	11	5	16
Ford.....	3	1	4
Franklin.....	3	.....	3
Greeue.....	26	7	33
Gallatin.....	8	2	10
Grundy.....	8	6	14
Hancock.....	23	7	39
Hamilton.....	4	2	6
Henderson.....	11	2	13
Hardin.....	1	.....	1
Henry.....	24	8	32
Iroquois.....	7	1	8
Jersey.....	23	3	26
Jackson.....	2	.....	2
Jefferson.....	8	2	10
Jo Daviess.....	30	7	37
Johnson.....	3	1	4
Jasper.....	2	1	3
Kane.....	51	9	60
Kankakee.....	12	2	14
Knox.....	30	10	40
Kendall.....	11	1	12
LaSalle.....	48	11	59
Lake.....	14	3	17
Livingston.....	15	3	18
Lawrence.....	7	1	7
Lee.....	17	7	24
Logan.....	25	3	28
Morgan.....	102	18	120
Macoupin.....	35	7	42
Moultrie.....	15	1	16
Marshall.....	20	7	27
Mason.....	5	4	9
Madison.....	58	12	60
Montgomery.....	20	5	25
Monroe.....	7	2	9
Macon.....	20	5	25
Menard.....	21	4	25
Mercer.....	13	8	21
Marion.....	17	9	26
McHenry.....	22	2	24
McDonough.....	33	7	40
McLean.....	40	12	52

TABLE VIII—CONTINUED.

Counties.	No. of admissions prior to Decem- ber 1st, 1864....	No. of admissions since December 1st, 1864.....	Total.....
Massac	3	1	4
Ogle	26	9	35
Peoria	52	7	59
Piatt	4	3	7
Perry	11	1	12
Pike	70	10	80
Putnam	13	1	14
Pope	1	1	2
Pulaski	4	.....	4
Rock Island,	39	9	48
Randolph	15	1	16
Richland	3	1	4
St. Clair	40	4	44
Saline	2	.....	2
Stephenson	19	4	23
Sangamon	57	10	67
Scott	15	3	18
Schuyler	31	4	35
Shelby	14	8	22
Stark	10	2	12
Tazewell	40	7	47
Union	12	.....	12
Vermilion	17	1	18
Wayne	9	4	13
Winnebago	25	3	28
Will	36	11	47
White	12	2	14
Whiteside	15	6	21
Warren	19	2	21
Williamson	10	2	12
Wabash	4	2	6
Washington	13	3	16
Woodford	6	1	7

TABLE IX.

General results since the Institution was first opened, Nov. 3, 1851.

	No. of patients at date of former report....	No. of patients since admitted.	Whole number under treatment	Discharged.						No. remaining at date of current report....
				Recovered....	Improved....	Unimproved...	By Trustees...	Died.....	Total.....	
1851-'52.....	.....	138	138	34	9	7	....	6	56	52
1853-'54.....	82	265	247	114	31	16	....	21	182	166
1855-'56.....	166	302	468	118	56	21	36	23	254	214
1857-'58.....	214	312	526	164	31	15	45	42	297	229
1859-'60.....	229	323	552	154	35	14	79	29	321	231
1861-'62.....	231	386	617	165	35	24	57	35	315	302
1863-'64.....	402	408	710	159	14	48	133	42	409	301
1865-'66.....	301	446	747	146	53	59	123	28	429	318

TABLE X.

Manner of support of persons admitted since December 1, 1864.

Wholly at public expense.....	155
At public expense, excepting clothing.....	150
Paying one dollar and fifty cents per week for board.....	28
Paying three dollars per week for board.....	78
Paying five dollars per week for board.....	35
Total.....	446

The number of uncured cases discharged by the direct order of your Board, and the large number of applicants declined—at least equal to all those received—show how far short the Institution is proving to meet the public necessities. Our experience conclusively shows that an institution equal in capacity to the present could have been filled, during the two years, by those discharged from or refused admission to this. That much disappointment, and perhaps something of unmerited censure, has resulted from so many denials, is a fact with which we have been made unpleasantly conscious. That a vacant bed in the Institution is a thing unknown, your quarterly examinations into our condition have always shown; and

that whatever of room we have had for new comers has been fairly apportioned to the counties of the State, the table above given of county representations will sufficiently prove.

The large number of admissions from any county, for a given period, by no means proves that such county has any excess of the benefits of the Institution over others. It merely shows that in some localities of the State the usage prevails of making prompt application, in recent cases, and thus reaping the benefit which follows early treatment. Morgan county, for instance, though showing the largest relative number of admissions, never has more residents at one period than any other county of the same population.

It is a noteworthy illustration of the growth of population that more than half the admissions of the two past years were from the third judicial district.

NEW EAST WING.

The long desired completion of the only remaining part of the Hospital design, not effected under former grants by the Legislature, has nearly been accomplished. Had the sum asked by your Board, upon careful estimates, been granted, the new part would now have been habitable, though incomplete; but in literally obeying your instructions, to stop the work as soon as the appropriation was exhausted, the heating apparatus is not yet put in its place, though all its material has been purchased and nearly all put together. The water-closet and bath and sink-room plumbing, building hot-air chambers for steam pipes, painting, pavements and sewers, and a balance due for plastering, will require, according to schedules and estimates by the committee, herewith submitted, the sum of \$9,400. The new wing has thus cost, over and above the estimates, \$6,400. At the time the appropriation was

made, there was every prospect of immediate peace, and such changes in monetary affairs as would reduce the expenses of building. On the contrary, prices were never so high as when the bulk of the work on the wing was being done. To properly furnish the new wing, an additional appropriation of \$2,500 will be required.

The addition thus made to the Institution will bring its capacity, if it is considered advisable to continue the occupation of the basement stories, equal to the requirements of five hundred of the insane. The new structure is peculiarly convenient and agreeable, special attention having been paid, in its interior plan, to the important provisions of cheerful light and thorough heating and ventilation.

FURTHER PROVISIONS FOR THE INSANE OF THE STATE.

The completion of the original design of this Institution upon the enlarged scale on which it now appears, closes the question of the further accumulation of the insane in this locality; yet the inquiry, what is to be done further? was never so imperious for answer as now. The in-rushing crowd will shortly occupy the room lately provided here, and the constantly increasing numbers without will call more loudly than ever. Without desiring to obtrude opinions before they are called for, it is conceived that a portion of this report can be no better constructed than of a consideration of this question, always important to the philanthropist, and now especially so to the legislator.

Lying at the very foundation of the question is the fact which very few deny, and none who have had much to do with the insane mind, that some form of restraint of action and some manner of supervision by and subjection to others, on the part of the insane individual, is an absolute essential in any form of associated treatment. The mind makes the man; and without the mind, if there is no sub-

stitution of the mind of another, the being thus permitted to float on the tide of circumstances is at the mercy of all that is adverse. Cover it with glosses as we may, the safe, and, in a majority of cases, the necessary position of the insane person is where understood bounds perpetually say "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." But the manner in which these bounds shall be established, or in other words what kinds of hospitals, asylums or confinements shall be adopted, is a question now so actively discussed as almost to have become a partisan one.

The first inquiry is, shall institutions be established with any reference to the curability or incurability of those to be received.

There are those who would contend that the now existing Institution is all-sufficient for the requirements of the State, as a strictly curative one; and that further effort should be in the direction of those of less original cost, less expensive management, located where land is cheaper, and where the labor of the inmates can be more profitably used than here. In such an institution incurables should be gathered, under forms of management where the remedial intent need occupy little or no attention—the great object being to support life in a given number of human beings, comfortably, at the least cost to the Commonwealth. This plan does not recognize disease as an element in the question, but aims, as far as possible, by judicious application of labor, to make its subjects a self-supporting community. The plan commends itself as having the exactness of an arithmetical problem. The system is merely charged with the supply of a comfortable but strictly unornamental shelter; plain but sufficient food, clothing to correspond, and just that amount of attendance or service from others required by merely physical wants; while it has, in off-set, the producing abilities of those held in charge, to any available

amount. At one stroke, in this computation, are removed those large expenses that grow out of the *status* of the insane as diseased persons, whose hopes of return to society depend on the assiduous attentions of a corps of physicians, whose minute wants must be studied by attendants ever present, who must have a round of varied recreations, agreeable methods of exercise, and pleasing objects always before the eye. In the one system—which this Hospital professes to represent—the subjects become honored guests, to be pleased and benefited almost regardless of cost; in the other, they are servants, whose labor is a due to be paid each passing day by a regulated system, in which the inclinations of the individual are not to be consulted. To the one institution persons go in the hope of cure of a disease often within reach of remedy, carrying the hopes, solitudes and lively affections of circles of friends with them; to the other they go after hope has died out, after reaching a condition which even love itself seldom long survives, and when the only place they hold in the world is as an item in a financial reckoning.

Where, as in this State, the prospect of maintaining large numbers of the incurably insane amounts to a certainty, the system of cheap asylums for this class can not fail to have attractions. Yet the best authorities on this subject have presented objections to such a system which should be well weighed before its extensive adoption. They urge that the only argument actually in its favor—its cheapness—will be in a great degree disproved by the results of experience; that, with the exception of something possibly saved in officers' salaries, every curtailment is at the expense of some material good—is a false economy, both short-sighted and un-humane. In this land of comparative abundance, any Malthusian experiments as to the endurance of human life upon less than the stand-

ard quantity of food would be out of character. In this Institution, the substantial elements of existence—meat, bread, vegetables, tea and coffee, rice, sugar, etc.,—as they are found on the table of the average house-keeper of the State, constitute ninety-nine-one-hundredths of the provision expenses. These would not be reduced in nutritive proportion merely because applied to the sustenance of persons labeled “incurable,” especially if their labor were exacted as part of the system. Good economists in house-keeping unite in the statement that, in the staple articles of living, nothing is gained by buying that which has little to recommend it but cheapness; and in the management of large establishments, the fact is beyond a question. Neither could the cost of maintaining due warmth in an institution especially for incurables be less than where the classes are mixed. A temperature kept sufficiently high must be secured in the one case equally with the other.

It is conceivable that a medical staff, smaller in point of numbers, and consequently in compensation, might perform the duties in an asylum for incurables, than would be competent in one of the opposite description; but in all the lower grades of employed labor there would be little difference. Nearly or quite the same number of in and out-door attendants, of cooks, engineers, etc., etc., would be required in the one species of institution as in the other. The persons to be cared for have, of course, all the propensities, wants and liabilities inseparable from the insane condition everywhere, which must be guarded against, provided for, and insured, by vigilance, industry and kindness—qualities found only in a corps of carefully-selected, intelligent, and therefore well-remunerated servants.

A saving of expense would naturally be calculated upon by providing buildings involving less cost than

those hitherto constructed for such uses. But this only opens the questions whether any buildings should ever be erected by a great State which ignore altogether the claims of a cultivated taste in a direction so truly important as that of architectural design. Accepting to the full the claims of utility, there yet remains, in every mind of ordinary culture, a love for the truly excellent in art, which they who erect buildings for public uses can not disregard. The object for which a public edifice is founded loses something of its hold upon the respect and interest of the community, if the building itself is bald or unsightly, or pays no tribute whatever to the taste of the observer.

Granting that a small amount saved in the construction of buildings, and in the expenses of supervision, should be deemed important enough to justify especial provisions for the incurably insane, the question determining the persons to be sent to them would still be an embarrassing one. A hospital for incurables implies also the existence of others where the proper means of cure have previously been tried and found ineffectual. Shall all, after a specified period of residence, be transferred from one to the other? Is the effect of such transfer upon the insane themselves, many of whom are most keenly sensitive to whatever affects their relation to the world, and who would be well aware of the sad significance of such change of habitation, to be wholly disregarded? It must not be forgotten that the opprobrious words, "insane pauper," must often have application to those whose character and self-respect are the only relics of better days, and to whom the slight comforts afforded in a well-appointed hospital become the all-in-all of life. When fortune has taken wing, friend after friend departed, life's anticipations and hopes all at an end—when reason has ceased to hold control, and the will of others becomes

dominant—then, with that accommodation to circumstances which often ameliorates the most adverse fortune, the narrowed desires find a gratification in certain ever-present though humble comforts, which at length become a substitute for what a hard fate has taken away. No remnant of power may be left but in the key that unlocks the simple wardrobe; no luxury but the bit of gay-colored carpet on the floor, or the small pane of looking-glass by the bed; yet, by such slight evidences that some sacrifice is made by the world without, hope is kept alive, and the crushing burden of the saddest of deprivations almost ceases to weigh down the spirit.

Much of the commonly-entertained opinion, that a separation should be made between the hopeful and the incurably insane, arises from the idea that those of the latter class are improper or disagreeable associates for their more fortunate fellows; that insanity, like a leprosy, requires a separation of the diseased from the sound. In the practical working of things, this idea is found to be erroneous. In the society of an insane hospital, the distinction creates no dividing line. The individual in whose case no hope remains may have the qualities of a genial companion; may be the stimulator of good influences, and the perpetual promoter of happiness among his associates. He, too, draws new access of hope from the departure of one and another of the restored, and lives a life of anticipation far different from the settled gloom which must rest on a companionship never broken out by death, and over the portal of whose abode must be written:

“All hope abandon, ye who enter here !”

Asylums specially provided for the incurably insane would be extremely liable to the evils resulting from an adequate supervision on the part of boards of trust. In this country, men of means and leisure, to afford the time

required by such responsibilities, are unfortunately, for our object, not numerous, and are particularly liable to be wanting where little of honor or pleasure can accrue from the most faithful discharge of duty. Success of some sort must be the attraction, to warrant the sacrifice involved in the control of any institution for the insane. A triumph in a branch of social science—a success in the practice of economics—would be the highest end sought in an asylum for incurables; and the English passion for serving on boards of trust does not find imitators enough here to properly fill the posts in question, where such are the only rewards. And it is as certain as any fact of the future can be, that without intelligent and vigilant boards of control, such institutions would become the abodes of every evil that follows irresponsibility, when found in a charge of such magnitude. The danger to private rights incurred by the existence of insane asylums, owned and controlled by individuals, has been loudly proclaimed; but it is a doubt if they are half as pregnant of evil as gatherings of large numbers of the pauper classes, regarded as beyond cure, and having their safeguard in the loosely fitting sense of responsibility held by those likely to give them their time and services.

From the foregoing observations the opinion may be gathered, that no institutions for the insane of this State should be countenanced which are not equal to the standard of the times in a full adaptedness to the cure and comfort of the insane of all classes; that institutions of cheap construction, designed to make cheapness of management a leading feature, will be found to disappoint the expectations of their promoters, and afford no enduring satisfaction to the people of the State.

If these suggestions have the weight claimed for them it follows that in the provision for the insane, now demanded by public necessity, two methods only are open

First, the establishment of asylums for incurables, the objectionable features of which are in part removed by making them adjuncts to the present hospital—not located, perhaps, in its vicinity, but so related to it that patients are sent to them only by transfer from a central institution, bearing the name of a hospital. In that case, an intelligent judgment is supposed to be at hand, selecting such cases as may have all their material wants met under a confessedly somewhat cheaper system.

The other, and, as we believe, the preferable method, would be to erect an institution in all respects meeting the requirements of the age, and representing the intelligence and philanthropy of the State. Of its details—full as they suggest themselves—we will not speak further than that, into whosoever hands its location and design may devolve, such a responsibility will inforce the creation of an institution combining the great changes for the better effected within the past twenty years in this department of social science. Insanity is a perpetually existing fact; as much so as crime—though, of course, to be met in a different spirit of prevention. If the penitentiary, in its castellated grandeur, represents the judicial dignity of the State—and we grant it does, most completely—the insane hospital should gather within it those treasures of comfort, health and kindly exercised security that science and invention have so abundantly placed at the public disposal.

FINANCES, REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

It will be seen, by the Treasurer's report, that the disbursements have largely exceeded those of any former period of the same length. This has been due to two or three manifest causes. The number of patients has increased, in the average, by nearly forty, requiring not only the increase in the support of so many, but also in an additional number of attendants and other employees. It

was also deemed necessary to enlarge the medical staff of the Institution, in the early part of the term mentioned, by the addition of another medical officer, although, from the illness of the late incumbent, the position is now vacant. At the date of the last report, the stock on hand of every article, both of furniture and supplies, was at the lowest ebb. In the expectation that prices would decline, purchases had been suspended save only as absolute necessity urged. Contrary to this expectation, the first half of the term just closed found the cost of almost every thing even higher than ever before. Large purchases had to be made before much decline in prices was experienced. Upon an examination of the reports of similar institutions which have recently reached us, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the advance in the cost of supporting the insane here is no more than what has been a common experience throughout the entire country.

Within the term included in this report some unavoidable expenditures have been incurred, not properly belonging to the current expenses of the Hospital. The subterranean connection between the chimney, erected in 1858, and the several water-closets, it was intended to ventilate by the system of downward draft, has been completed, and is found fully to answer its purpose. Strong currents of air pass downward through the vaults and sewers, finding exit through the exterior flues in the chimney shaft, one hundred and fifteen feet from the ground—thus entirely preventing the regurgitation of foul air, once a source of irremediable offense.* The construction of the sewers and additional vaults required by this improvement was nearly twelve hundred dollars. It was an expense demanded by apprehensions entertained in the early part of the present season in regard to the visitation of epidemic disease.

* For an explanation of the system of upward ventilation in the patients' rooms, by means of the circular fan, and the downward ventilation of the water-closets, by the above connection, reference is made to the report of 1858.

In furtherance of the perfect completion of the drainage system of the Hospital, it seems indispensable that the main sewer should be enlarged and carried to an outlet further from the buildings than the present.

During the past season most of the exterior of the buildings has been repainted. It was not considered a good economy longer to postpone this work. In ordinary times we have regarded once in two years as not too often to repaint the woodwork most exposed; but the high price of labor and material has prevented it for the four years preceding the present. This has cost nearly one thousand dollars. Your present inspection of the premises will, I think, lead you to the belief that the interior of the buildings, and such of the exterior as has been omitted, should have the same kind of repair before actual damage becomes apparent.

The possible visitation of a devastating disease obliges me to urge strongly upon your attention certain improvements almost vitally necessary in the ventilation and heating of those portions of the buildings first erected. Heating by steam and establishing a proper ventilation, upon scientific principles, seem not to have been in the plan of original construction. As an afterthought, some wholly inadequate provisions were commenced, and in the heating flues imperfectly accomplished—so imperfectly that, although the old wings are nearest the sources of supply of heat, they are warmed far less effectually than the extreme wings of later construction, which have the advantage of a carefully considered system. With all the agreed perfection of our system of boilers, pipes, etc., the air in the old wings is with difficulty kept at proper temperature in extreme cold weather, entirely from the bad construction of the flues in the brick walls. The foul air flues in the same connection are yet more inadequate—hardly, indeed, deserving the name. Most of them were

closed up before completion, all are badly located, and the great purpose of such a system of maintaining a pure air almost wholly frustrated in consequence, especially in the apartments nearest the ground.

The remedy for these important defects of original construction lies only in the cutting out and reconstruction of extensive portions of the inner walls, with capacious flues for the entrance of fresh air and the discharge of the foul. This will entail a good deal of inconvenience while being effected, and will cost, according to the most reliable estimates we can obtain, about \$7,500.

It is unnecessary to remind you that the Institution is yet without any suitable place for religious worship on the Sabbath, and for those large social gatherings, lectures, exhibitions, etc., which form so useful a part in the curative resources of a Hospital for the Insane. Services on the Sabbath are now conducted in a passage-way of the center building, not large enough to receive more than one-third of those who would assemble if space was provided. It was estimated, six years since, that the large chapel room, remaining unfinished when the building contract of 1856 was abrogated, could then be finished for use for the sum of \$1,500. It could not now be done for a sum much less than \$2,500.

Something should at once be done to rebuild or save from decay the corridor connecting the main edifice with those in the rear used for domestic purposes. If removed and replaced by a fire-proof connection, the plans for which were prepared several years since, the cost would now be in the vicinity of \$5,000. If suffered to stand, it should be re-roofed; and if tinned, like the rest of the buildings, such repair would cost not far from \$750.

These several repairs and improvements, placed in the order of their believed necessity, would stand thus:

1. For improving, heating and ventilating facilities in old wings...	\$7,500
2. Rebuilding old sewers.....	800
3. Finishing chapel.....	2,500
4. Rebuilding corridor.....	5,000
5. Re-painting	1,200
Total.....	<hr/> \$17,000

If the present corridor is retained and repaired, as above suggested, the amount desired to effect such improvements would be reduced to \$12,750.

It needs no special acquaintance with the requirements of a well-appointed hospital for the insane to determine the necessity for the changes and improvements above suggested. They are mainly beyond the ordinary resources of the Institution, and can only be accomplished by special legislative appropriation. Some of them we could see postponed, with the consolation that only a pecuniary loss, or an inconvenience at most, would be the consequence. Others, on the contrary, we view in a different light. An institution peopled by diseased persons must be liable to sources of atmospheric contamination, which may be even potent enough to cause more of disease than the Institution itself would be able, under a perfect system, to remove. This is especially true of a hospital for the insane. In its inmates the instinct of cleanliness and propriety is weak—sometimes utterly wanting. It is a mistake that high action is the natural state of a majority of the insane. It is its reverse. The body is inactive, the mind is inactive, the very atmosphere around such a person seems possessed with the same spirit of inaction. It is a state peculiarly liable to the visitation of any disease, especially an epidemic or contagious one. A healthy brain is a marvelous shield against physical disease; while an unsettled one, even if its disturbance be but functional, rapidly reduces the *vis vitæ*, and opens the way to the entrance of a thousand malign forces which otherwise would pass innocuous. We can not forget, in

writing these lines, that a gaunt specter, pausing awhile in his work of devastation, is holding suspended above us his quiver, full charged with the missiles of death, we know not where to fall. Certainly the vulnerable point should not prove to be the very one where science is supposed to have erected her most impregnable fortifications.

“AN ACT IN RELATION TO INSANE PERSONS, AND THE ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, IN FORCE FEB. 16, '65.”

An impression prevails quite generally through the State that the authorities of the Institution are instrumental in framing the code of procedure whereby patients are admitted. This is entirely incorrect. Anything like even a suggestion on the subject has been studiously avoided—it being believed that legislative wisdom would regulate such matters, and that interference would be simply impertinence. The Superintendent has, indeed, in several instances, uttered his mild protest against being drawn from his duties to give testimony before courts in criminal cases, and has respectfully asked some relief, in this personal matter, by proper legislation. But no thought was ever expressed betraying a particle of interest in what might be termed outside legislation, in which would be embraced the preliminary forms of admission here. But an enactment of the last Legislature is so cruel in its effect upon those for whose interest it must be presumed to have been introduced, that silence is impossible until attention is called to it.

It provides that every insane person—no exceptions being made that we can perceive—whose condition requires his or her being sent to the Hospital, shall be personally present in the court while the examination goes on, being served with notice, stimulated by counsel, invited to cross-examine witnesses, and placed, in all

instances, and in every respect, as the active defendant in the case.

When it is reflected, by any thinking person, in how vast a majority of instances it must be that those sent here are sustaining the tender relations of brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, parents, husbands and wives of those who, in the nature of the case, appear as *quasi* prosecutors—what antagonisms of the most painful and lasting kind are wantonly engendered—what violations of delicacy, and often of decency—what outrages upon mental and physical suffering—must be the result while this enactment exists, it will be agreed that no terms of reprobation are too strong to be applied to it. Fancy the daughter, whose cheek, while reason held sway, would crimson at the least impropriety, compelled to confront father, mother and sisters in public court, while the words and acts of her chamber seclusion are recited, in perhaps their literal indecency, to make out a case against her—she, all the while, in her bewildering conceptions, regarding the whole transaction a conspiracy to defame her in the minds of the gaping crowd of a court-room—and we have only a single instance of the wrongs of which this act will be the prolific stock.

From what supposed necessity such an act originated it is not easy to conceive. The law of 1853, under which nine-tenths of all the patients ever admitted have been received, is more stringent in its protection of the rights of the individual than any similar code of any State in this country having an institution of this nature. A wrong under it is as nearly a moral impossibility as can well exist. In nearly three thousand admissions here, a question was never seriously raised, in a single instance. Under that law, abundant medical evidence, selected by the court, as well as testimony of other witnesses to any extent, is accepted in lieu of the presence of the alleged

insane person, who may, however, be brought into court, at its discretion. These safeguards will surely be deemed sufficient, when it is remembered that, to those contemplating such a conceivable crime, there is the easiest and cheapest way to do it in the removal of the victim to those institutions, abounding within a few hundred miles, where admission is instant on the presenting of a medical certificate.

Are the judges of our county courts so wanting in a knowledge of their duty, or so negligent in its exercise, that a citizen shall fail of his rights in a proceeding so open as removal from his residence to a State hospital? Does every neighborhood abound in physicians ready to be suborned in couples to favor a high crime, the consequence of whose discovery would be certain loss of professional reputation? Is the Hospital itself ever likely to become so greedy of patients as to bind together, in common collusion, trustees, physicians, nurses and servants of all descriptions, to aid a set of criminals in so nefarious a project as the abduction and continued imprisonment of a sane person? The voice which should utter a negative to one of these questions would be a voice for the summary repeal of the act in question, to protest against the existence of which is the plain duty of this report.

FARM.

The farm of the Institution is, as heretofore, a source of pleasure and unquestionable profit. Its returns are not susceptible of full enumeration. Besides the household supplies drawn from it, in all their freshness and convenience, it is an ever-present field, wherein the most extensive range of capacities for labor may find ready exercise. Few tables in the State are ever better supplied with variety, from farm and garden, than those at

which our patients, with no restrictions save those on the score of health, regularly seat themselves. Some items of product have been particularly remunerative, as seen by the amount paid from this source into the Treasurer's hands, and placed among his assets. That of swine, for breeding purposes, has alone yielded nearly or quite five thousand dollars. I would strongly recommend to the Board that a portion of the net profits of the next two years be appropriated to building improvements connected with this department. A dairy barn, with building attached for dairy purposes, is essential to the desired extension of our operations in this direction, where our expenditures are yet large.

Some of the leading productions of the farm are given in the subjoined table :

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Hay—tons.....	340	Beans—bushels.....	19
Broom corn—tons.....	7	Peas—bushels.....	76
Corn—bushels.....	2,460	Cucumbers—bushels.....	840
Corn, sweet—bushels.....	16	Tomatoes—bushels.....	1,433
Potatoes—bushels.....	3,615	Squashes—tons.....	4
Potatoes, sweet—bushels.....	125	Cabbage—barrels.....	94
Apples—barrels.....	145	Grapes—pounds.....	5,175
Milk—quarts.....	92,160	Strawberries—quarts.....	348
Carrots—bushels.....	1,460	Raspberries—quarts.....	228
Beets—bushels.....	480	Gooseberries—quarts.....	318
Parsnips—bushels.....	220	Currants—quarts.....	376
Turnips—bushels.....	216	Celery—heads.....	847
Onions—bushels.....	328		

ASSISTANTS, ATTENDANTS, ETC.

The importance of an able medical assistant staff is fully apparent to you, in view of the increasing capacities of the Institution. The power of nomination by the Superintendent has always secured to the Institution the best medical talent of the land. The addition of a Second Assistant Physician, allowed by the Board, at its meeting, June, 1865, enabled us to call into service Dr. Samuel S. Emery, who had gained a high reputation in

an Eastern State institution. After a year of highly acceptable service, declining health has recently led to his resignation. I herewith lay before you the nomination of H. Artemas Gilman, M.D., as his successor. This gentleman will bring to our service experiences and qualifications which will, I trust, support the hitherto high character of my medical co-operators. In the First Assistant Physician, Charles Dutton, M.D., we have a gentleman now of large experience and professional promise. With regard to the numerous assistants in the various departments, I can say of them that, in character and ability, they are superior to any class I know of, serving for the same compensation.

Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW McFARLAND.

ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Jacksonville, December 1, 1866.

APPENDIX


Valuable favors, on the part of the newspaper press, have our thankful acknowledgment. The following papers have been received during the entire term of two years, and many of them for a long series of years preceding. No favor of the same value makes itself more agreeably felt. Shall newspaper proprietors be the sole contributors of this benefaction? Will not the reader of this report insure us a two years' subscription to some magazine or newspaper, and thereby have the satisfaction of knowing that hundreds are receiving, every week, the widely-distributed benefits of his donation?


LIST OF NEWSPAPERS REGULARLY RECEIVED AT THE HOSPITAL.

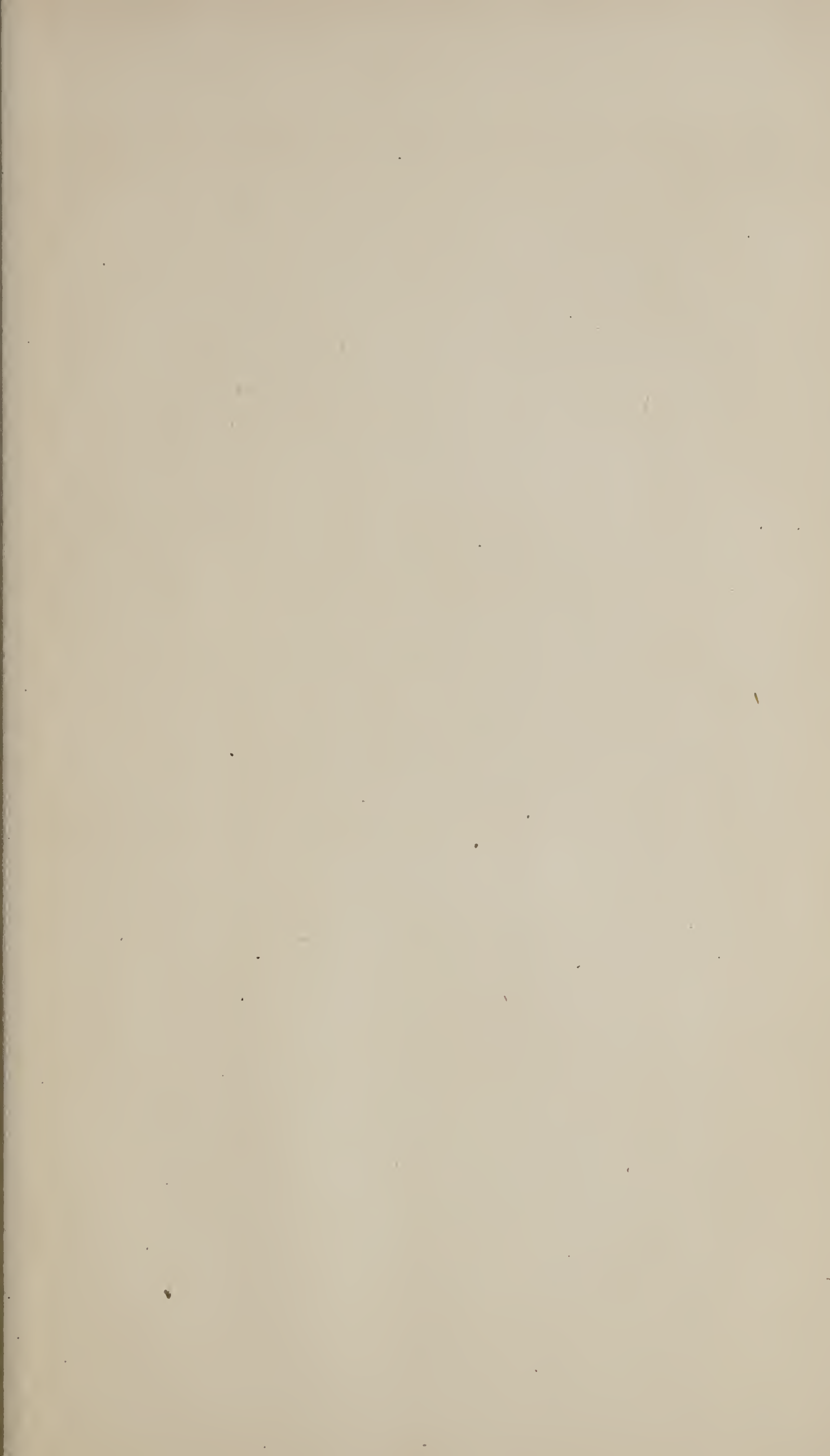
Chicago Medical Journal.....	Chicago.
Chicago Medical Examiner.....	Chicago.
Christian Times.....	Chicago.
Illinois Weekly Journal.....	Springfield.
Jacksonville Journal.....	Jacksonville.
Jacksonville Sentinel	Jacksonville.
Quincy Herald.....	Quincy.
Quincy Whig and Republican.....	Quincy.
Joliet Signal	Joliet.
Ottawa Free Trader.....	Ottawa.
The Weekly Pantagraph	Bloomingt'n.
Rock Island Weekly Argus.....	Rock Island.
Prairie Beacon and Valley Blade.	Paris.
Rockford Register	Rockford.
Illinois Staats Zeitung.....	Chicago.
Missionary Herald.....	Boston, Mass.
Belleville Advocate.....	Belleville.
Aurora Herald.....	Aurora.

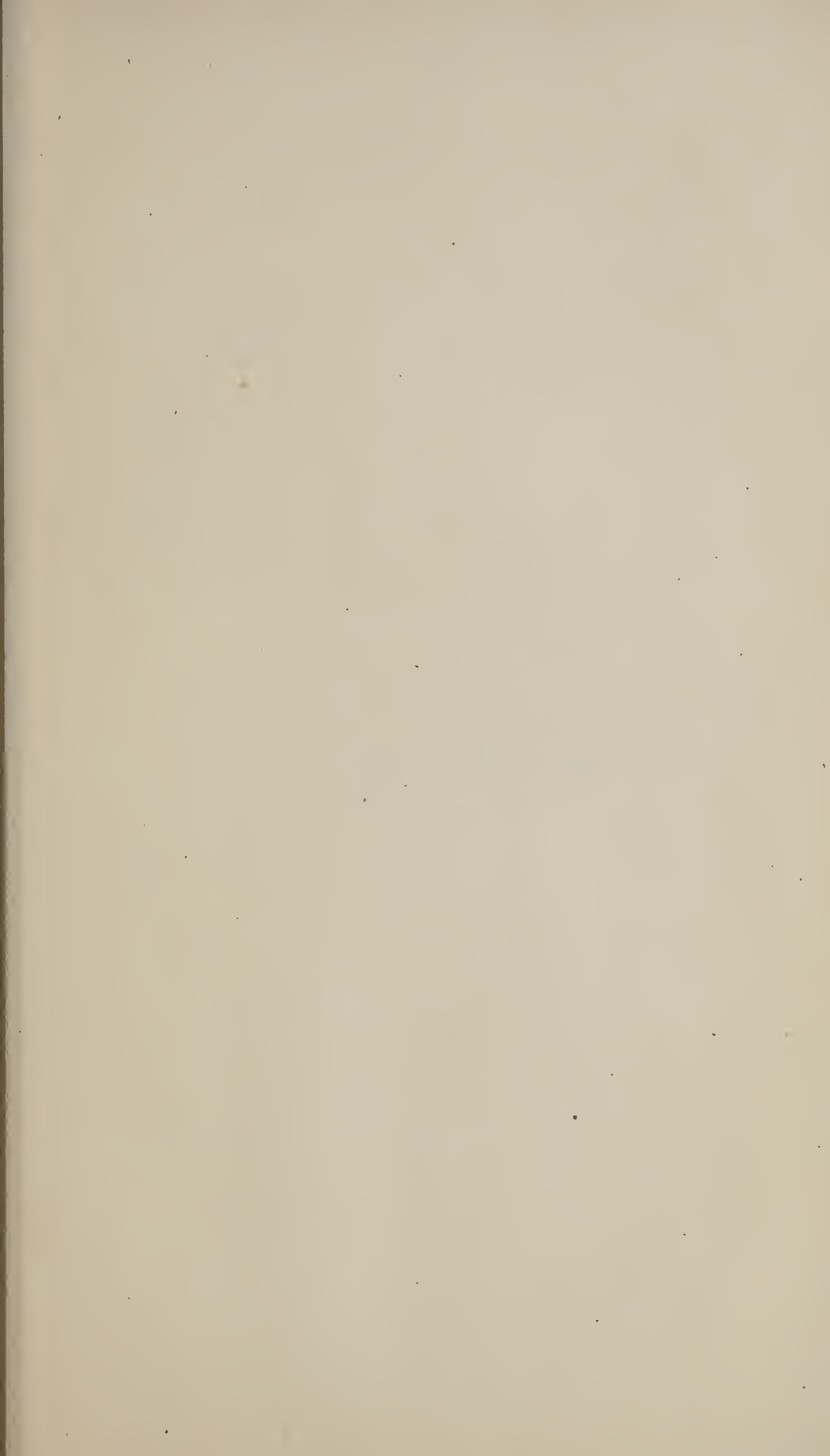
In all cases of persons requiring admission to the Institution, it is advised that correspondence with the Super-

intendent should be opened before the present tedious and somewhat costly forms are resorted to. In such kind of application, the sex, age, duration of insanity, and cause, so far as known, must be stated; with, also, any particular facts relating to the patient's health of body. The patient, of course, must have a clear residence within the State. Application to the court may then be subject to the reply received. Telegraphic dispatches do not hasten the admission, unless they express the main facts above stated.

 All remittances of money, by draft or otherwise, should invariably be addressed to the Treasurer, whose office is distinct from that of the Superintendent. Other communications, of all kinds, should be sent to the latter.

 It is desirable that the most extensive information be disseminated that no person should be started for the Hospital for whose admission distinct provision has not been made, by certificate of admission, bearing the Institution's official seal. The unauthorized bringing of a patient can not have any weight in securing admission.





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ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER

OF THE

Illinois State Hospital for the Insane,

AT JACKSONVILLE.

DECEMBER, A. D. 1868.



SPRINGFIELD:
ILLINOIS JOURNAL PRINTING OFFICE.

1868

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

E. G. MINER, *President.*
J. T. ECCLES.
F. A. HOFFMAN.
F. JONES.
J. L. MORRISON.
(Vacancy.)

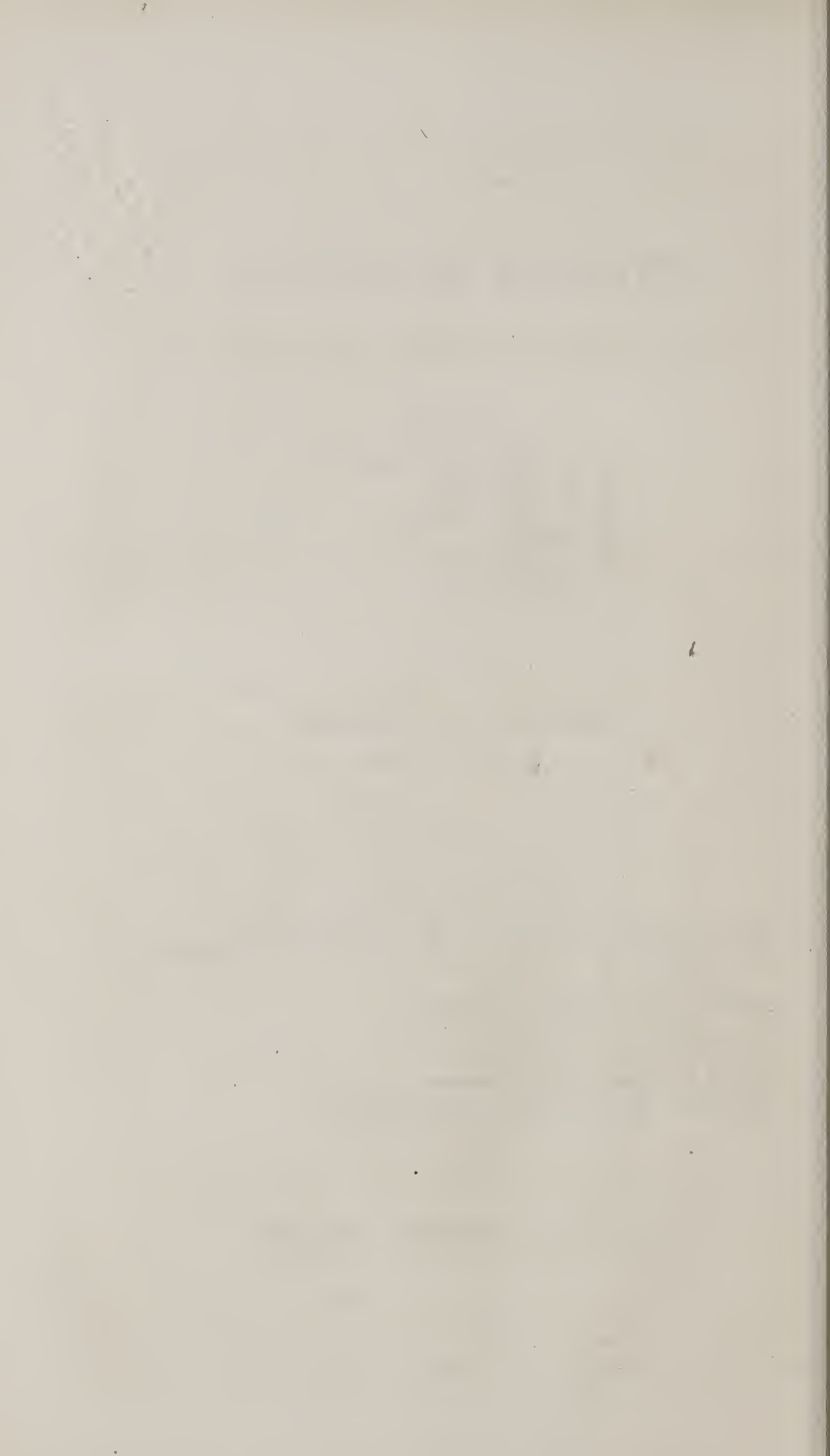
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

E. P. KIRBY.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

AND. McFARLAND, M. D., *Superintendent*
H. ARTEMAS GILMAN, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*
(Vacancy.)
MARY JOHNSTON, *Matron.*
CHARLES A. BARKER, *Clerk.*
D. H. HALL *Supervisor.*
BELLE HALL, *Supervisoress.*
NANCY McCARTNEY, *Supervisoress.*

REV. J. G. ROBERTS, *Chaplain.*



REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To the General Assembly of the State of Illinois:

The Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane herewith submit their ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT, including the reports of the Superintendent and the Treasurer.

Since our last report the Hospital has been brought to entire completion; and we can congratulate the people of the State that the necessity for large appropriations, which we have, from time to time, felt called on to urge upon the Legislature, in order to carry out the original design of the Institution, has ceased to exist. Some comparatively small appropriations are solicited in the report of the Superintendent, mostly to render secure what we have, and remedy obvious defects in the earlier erected portions of the buildings. The reasonableness of these appropriations will at once impress any one examining the defects referred to, and the Trustees respectfully ask that they be made.

It will be seen by reference to the report of the Treasurer that the appropriations for the repair of sewers and for re-painting the old building were transferred to the current expense account. This was done, because the sewers and cess-pools were repaired and enlarged, and the building re-painted at the same time and in connection with other general improvements and repairs; it was thus

found impossible accurately to separate the cost of the one from the other. The amounts appropriated for said specific purposes have been expended, and appear under the head of "Improvements and Repairs," in the account of current expenses.

The Treasurer's report further shows that the cost of completing the East Wing exceeded the amount appropriated by the sum of \$5728 42, which was borrowed from the current expense account.

Long before the East Wing had been properly furnished it was found that the appropriation of \$2500, for that purpose was inadequate, and the small balance of \$852 40 then on hand on that account, as also a balance of \$209 36 on West Wing furnishing account, were transferred to the current expense account, as will appear by reference to the report of the Treasurer. There still remains, however, an indebtedness of \$1817 47 on outstanding bills on account furnishing East Wing.

The amount of \$2500, appropriated for furnishing chapel, has not been drawn from the State Treasury. The estimates of competent builders showing that the cost of the work would far exceed the appropriation, it was thought best not to enter upon it.

The amounts appropriated by act of Feb. 12, 1867, have been applied pursuant to the provisions of said act.

The amount of special and general appropriations required to meet the wants of the Institution for the ensuing two years, are as follows :

1. For removing the present highly inflammable wooden structure, connecting the main and rear buildings, and substituting one made fire proof.....	\$5,000
2. For improving the ventilation of old wings.....	7,500
3. For increased means for the extinguishment of fire.....	3,000
4. For improvement of water works.....	2,000
5. For new cooking ranges, washing machine, iron, sinks, etc.....	2,000
6. For patients' library, (\$500 per annum.).....	1,000
Total special appropriations.....	<u>\$20,500</u>

The Trustees find themselves compelled, for the first time in the history of the Institution, to ask an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) to meet deficiencies incurred in consequence of withholding of a portion of the estimates made in our last report, and also from expenditures not anticipated when that report was submitted. This relatively slight excess of expenditures over revenue could only have been avoided by keeping unoccupied, space imperatively wanted by the insane of the State. After deliberation on the subject, the Board deemed a departure from its hitherto inflexible rule, of confining expenses within receipts, dictated by the urgent necessities of the case.

The Trustees, in view of the fact that the number of patients is fast increasing, and must soon reach its extreme limit—five hundred—cannot safely venture to put the cost of support, on the part of the State, at a less sum than ninety-five thousand dollars (\$95,000) per annum. They therefore pray that, to meet these several items of special and general demand, the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand and five hundred dollars (\$225,500) be appropriated for the use of this Institution, from the first of March, 1869, to the first of March, 1871.

The Trustees believe themselves not wanting in a full realization of the importance of economy in the exercise of their duty, in view of the extensive drafts now being made on the revenues of the State. The charge upon their hands is a large one, involving expenditures somewhat peculiar, and not usually taken into account where the matter of support is alone considered. The most critical examination has always sustained the claim of the Institution to be regarded as preserving the due mean between an unwise parsimony, and waste or extravagance in any particular.

During the last regular session of the General Assembly an act was passed, entitled "An Act for the protection of personal liberty," the essential provisions of which, as applying to this Hospital, are as follows:

"Sec. 3. Any person now confined in any Insane Hospital or Asylum, and all persons now confined in the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, who have not been tried and found insane or distracted by the verdict of a jury, as provided in and contemplated by said act of the General Assembly of 1865, shall be permitted to have such trial. All such persons shall be informed by the Trustees of said Hospital or Asylum, in their discretion, of the provisions of this act, and of the said act of 1865, and on their request such persons shall be entitled to such trial, within a reasonable time thereafter: *Provided*, that such trial may be had in the county where such person is confined or detained, unless such person, his or her friends, shall, within thirty days after any such person may demand a trial under the provisions of said act of 1865, provide for the transportation of such person to, and demand trial in the county where such insane person resided previous to said detention; in which case such trial shall take place in said last mentioned county.

"Sec. 4. All persons confined as aforesaid, if not found insane or distracted by a trial and the verdict of a jury, as above and in the said act of 1865 provided, within two months after the passage of this act, shall be set at liberty and discharged."

The Trustees, within the time named in the above act, proceeded to carry it into effect, according to their best understanding of its meaning, without regard to its discretionary limitations. They proceeded, first, to make personal examination of every patient (removed from the presence of any resident officer of the Institution), putting to each the forms of inquiry specified in the act. Three sets of cases seemed to grow out of this stage of the transaction:

1st. Those maintaining entire silence.

2d. Those refusing participation in any proceeding.

3d. Those desiring trial.

These latter had their sub-division into those requiring trial at the Institution and those wishing it at their homes. The result of these inquiries (made in a manner to give the utmost freedom in reply), will throw some light, hitherto unperceived, on the feelings of the insane. The first

class was most numerous of any; the second was next in point of numbers; and the third least of all; and of those expressing inclination for trial, eleven, only, desired such trial to take place at their homes. On communicating the wish of the latter number to their legal representatives, the refusal was unanimous to be at the expense of such transportation.

The county court of Morgan county proceeded with the trials of all apparently included within the terms of the act. The nature of the proceeding was clearly stated to each patient by the court, as also his rights of counsel and challenge. A verdict of insanity was rendered in regular form in all these cases. The Trustees being in doubt as to their duty in regard to those making no reply, submitted a case of that kind to the supreme court, in session at Ottawa. In accordance with its decision, all such were tried at a subsequent sitting of the county court. There were also some cases in the Hospital, admitted under the law as amended in 1865, where, in consequence of the use of blanks by county officers, not worded to show conformity with its provisions, there might be a technical appearance of non-compliance with the law. That nothing should be left to a presumption, all such were included among those brought forward at the second trial. In all these cases the same verdict was rendered as in the former ones.

The peculiar delicacy and difficulty in carrying out a law so novel in its provisions, will be only fully apparent to those conversant with the insane, as they are found in hospitals. Many are always to be found in a state of convalescence, and past the stage of their disease where the commonly discoverable evidences of insanity are manifest; others are in the lucid interval occurring between the spells of periodical insanity; others (often a most dangerous class), possess extreme delusions, but latent in character,

and perceptible only to skilled observers. To submit a large institution, with its full share of all these varieties of mental diseases, to a bench of judgment so imperfectly prepared to perceive the nice distinctions of mental derangement as a jury of six men, one only having any professional knowledge, and where the scruples of even one individual, in one of several hundred cases, might subject the restraining authority to a grave charge, is an ordeal which no Superintendent of such an institution would willingly pass, however strongly armed in honesty.

The public is doubtless generally aware that since our last report, a committee, appointed at a period nearly simultaneous with the passage of the act above referred to, has made an examination of the Institution's affairs, and issued a report, in some points conveying censure. It does not appear, in the report, that the Institution is wanting in any comfort reasonably to be afforded its inmates; that its use of the public funds has been other than judicious and economical; or that there is any lack of skill or vigilance in its domestic management. It only appears in the report, that, in some instances—mostly of ancient date—some persons holding subordinate situations may have done acts which the Superintendent would as promptly have condemned as the most rigid constructionist of his responsibility could have desired. The instances alleged, we have been forced, by a full acquaintance with the true facts, to regard as having been, to say the least, not correctly represented, and almost wholly upon testimony of a nature to be accepted with caution.

Having the best of assurances from the people of the State at large, that the report in question has not reflected the public convictions, the Trustees have felt it their manifest duty to withhold acquiescence in its recommendations. It is not a new thing that a committee, appointed on the spur of a transient misconception, may have been

betrayed into a form of investigation not calculated to elicit the exact truth, and conclusions thereby reached unfair to individuals, and not likely to promote the public interest, if acted upon. The trustees have, therefore, issued a counter report—to be submitted with this—in which we trust the entire subject has been candidly and temperately discussed.

It is hardly to be expected that an institution, environed with most obvious and peculiar difficulties, and touching the public through so many sensitive points, will be always blameless. In claiming that the Illinois Hospital for the Insane is as free from cause of just censure as any one of its class, we only share the sentiments of those who, for the past fifteen years, have been associated with, or have preceded us in this trust.

Since our last report, the Institution has been deprived, by death, of the services of its late Treasurer, Mr. ALEXANDER McDONALD. The Board takes this occasion to bear unqualified testimony to the signal ability and faithfulness with which its monetary affairs were conducted for the nearly fifteen years of his incumbency of office. The vacancy, thus created, has been filled by the appointment of EDWARD P. KIRBY, ESQ., of Jacksonville, to whom all matters of a financial character should be addressed.

In conclusion, the Trustees feel themselves justified in congratulating the people of Illinois, that they now have an Institution for the Insane, at once spacious, convenient, well located, and having already a lasting foundation in the public regard and confidence. Evidences appear from all quarters that no philanthropic enterprise in which the people are interested is receiving a more unquestionable support and sympathy, than the one we represent. No Hospital for the Insane in this country has cost less, in proportion to the number it will accommodate. As we now view it, with its more than four hundred inmates—

in the enjoyment of every comfort their hapless condition renders possible—we unhesitatingly submit it to your honorable body, with all confidence that the warmest emotions of State pride will be satisfied, the highest scientific requirements answered, the most exacting claims of intelligence and philanthropy fully met.

To your intelligent scrutiny we submit it, only praying that your conclusions be reached in view of the acknowledged difficulties everywhere attending the care of the insane; that in regard to no class should there be brought abilities of supervision more comprehensive, nor is there one so much demanding, in these relations, the best qualities in human nature. That the Institution has had the benefit of such qualities, for a lengthened succession of years, your Board has had no reason to question.

It is not we alone who are guardians of this sacred trust. It is borne in common with every heart feeling the throb of human sympathy.

E. G. MINER, *President.*

J. T. ECCLES.

F. A. HOFFMAN.

F. JONES.

J. L. MORRISON.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., *Dec.* 9, 1868.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, presents the following report of the finances of the Institution :

CURRENT EXPENSES.	Amount.
Balance in hands of Treasurer November 30, 1868.....	\$155 87
Received from State treasury, amount appropriated by act of General Assembly, approved February 28, 1867, for current expenses from December 1, 1866 to March 1, 1869	157,500 00
Received for board, clothing, and incidental expenses of patients for two years ending December 1, 1868.....	55,305 22
Received from sales of stock and produce from Hospital farm.....	4,281 15
Received proceeds of note, discounted by M. P. Ayers & Co.....	9,495 00
Amount transferred from east wing furnishing fund... ..	852 40
Amount transferred from sewer fund.....	800 00
Amount transferred from painting fund.....	1,200 00
Amount transferred from west wing furnishing fund.....	209 36
	\$229,749 00

The expenditures for the two years ending December 1, 1868, on account of current expenses, have been as follows:

Improvements and repairs	\$16,037 51
Butter and cheese.....	5,846 32
Breadstuffs.....	19,190 91
Clothing and furnishing goods.....	36,209 75
Furniture, crockery and cutlery.....	5,328 26
Gas, candles and oil.....	3,610 29
Eggs	293 38
Fruit and vegetables	1,863 23
Expenses of farm	6,372 77
Fuel.....	14,137 04
Salaries and wages.....	50,171 06
Meat and fish.....	32,678 50
Medicine.....	3,688 93
Freight and postage.....	1,488 80
Small groceries.....	1,439 30
Soap	2,116 55
Sugar and molasses	6,212 97
Tea and coffee.....	4,712 85
Stationery	401 71

Miscellaneous expenses:

Garden plants.....	\$10 00	
Bib es.....	15 20	
Returning elopers.....	27 60	
Advancee payment refunded.....	35 85	
Expenses of engineer at St. Louis.....	12 50	
Rent of mill.....	27 00	
Fine sponges.....	25 05	
Music and amusements for the entertainment of patients	86 20	
Repairs of musical instruments and clocks.....	28 10	
Apparatus.....	59 00	
Removing patients.....	60 00	
Revenue stamps.....	81 00	
Harnesses.....	85 00	
Telegraphing.....	98 40	
Special expenses incurred in cholera cases.....	60 00	
Insurance.....	160 00	
Ventilators.....	120 45	
Interest.....	104 51	
Hauling wood.....	147 00	
Legal serviees.....	150 00	
Material and machines for broom making.....	204 69	
Papers and periodieals.....	295 75	
*Well digging, pump and water boxes.....	1,363 85	
Commissions on collections of treasurer, discount on county orders and express charges.....	1,033 82	
Ice hauling and freight.....	526 50	
Blank books, lithographing, advertising and printing...	1,319 81	
Traveling expenses of trustees.....	1,220 95	
Land adjoining reservoir and rent of pasture.....	2,017 30	
Discount on auditor's warrants.....	600 00	
Expenses incurred under legislative act, appointing In- vestigating committee.....	1,000 00	
		\$10,975 58
Amount transferred to east wing building fund.....		\$222,725 66
Balance on hand.....		5,728 42
		1,294 92
		\$229,749 00

BUILDING FUND—EAST WING.

Received from State treasury amount appropriated by act of General Assembly, approved Feb. 28, 1867, for completion of east wing....	\$9,400 00
Amount transferred from current expense account.....	5,728 42
	\$15,128 42

Which has been expended as follows;

For lime and sand.....	\$23 45
For briek.....	92 25
For zinc....	96 98
For loeks, knobs and door fixtures.....	682 00
For freight and express charges.....	112 27

*It is proper to state here, that this amount does not include the wages of extra hands or teams found necessary to keep up our supply of water: the same appearing under the appropriate heads of salaries and wages, and expenses of farm.

For castings.....	\$334 03	
For services of machinist.....	937 50	
For lumber.....	941 60	
For furniture.....	1,762 16	
For pipes and fittings.....	1,016 52	
For paints, oils and hardware	1,472 79	
For painting.....	1,810 00	
For plumbing.....	2,711 97	
For carpenter work.....	2,984 90	
	<u>\$14,978 42</u>	
Discount on warrants.....	150 00	
	<u></u>	\$15,128 42

EAST WING FURNISHING FUND.

To balance in hands of Treasurer, November 30, 1866.....		\$1,786 60
Received of State treasury, amount appropriated by act of General Assembly, approved February 28, 1867, for furnishing east wing..		2,500 00
		<u>\$4,286 60</u>
Expended:		
For sheets, blankets and furniture.....	\$3,434 20	
Amount transferred to current expense account	852 40	
	<u></u>	\$4,286 60

WEST WING FURNISHING FUND.

To balance in hands of Treasurer November 30, 1866.....		\$209 36
Amount transferred to current expense account.....	\$209 36	
	<u></u>	\$209 36

SEWER FUND.

Received of State treasury, amount appropriated by act of General Assembly, approved February 28, 1867, for the enlargement of old sewers and cess-pools		\$800 00
Amount transferred to current expense account.....	\$800 00	
	<u></u>	\$800 00

PAINTING FUND.

Received of State treasury, amount appropriated by act of General Assembly, approved February 28, 1867, for repainting old building		\$1,200 00
Amount transferred to current expense account.....	\$1,200 00	
	<u></u>	\$1,200 00

STATEMENT OF PRESENT CONDITION OF THE FINANCES OF THE
INSTITUTION.

LIABILITIES.

Amount of bills audited but unpaid on east wing furnishing fund.....	\$1,817 47
Expenses incurred under personal liberty law.....	745 40
Amount of bills audited but unpaid on current expense account, for quarter ending December 1, 1868.....	8,848 95
Note discounted by M. P. Ayers & Co., due December 16, 1868.....	10,000 00
	\$21,411 82

ASSETS.

Balance in hand of Treasurer on current expense account.....	1,294 92
Total deficiency.....	\$20,116 90

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD P. KIRBY, Treasurer.

JACKSONVILLE, *December 9*, 1868.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN—During the two years, closing with the date of this report, the internal affairs of this Institution have moved with their accustomed order. Increased capacity has, as I trust, widened in corresponding measure its means for usefulness; and the alacrity manifested by the friends of the insane in all parts of the State, to avail themselves of the increased facilities here afforded, is gratifying evidence of the public favor. The Institution is no longer an experiment, but its original plan carried out in its widest amplitude—it fills a place in the necessities of the State which will never be suffered to become void. The operations of the Institution are briefly comprised in the following tabular statements:

TABLE I.

The general results of the two past years are as follows:

Number of patients in hospital, December 1, 1866.....	318	
Number since admitted.....	623	
Whole number treated since December, 1866.....		941
Number discharged, recovered, since December 1, 1866.....	205	.....
Number discharged, unrecovered, since December 1, 1866, by order of Trustees.....	121	.....
Number discharged, unrecovered, since December 1, 1866, by mutual consent of Superintendent and committing parties.....	114	.....
Number thus discharged, much improved.....	60	.....
Number thus discharged, unimproved.....	54	.....
Number eloped.....	28	.....
Number died.....	46	.....
Total vacancies created.....		535
Number of patients in hospital, December 1, 1868.....		406

TABLE II.

Duration of Insanity before admission of the cases received in two years, ending December 1, 1868.

Less than three months.....	223	Between ten and twenty years.....	21
Between three and six months.....	91	Over twenty years.....	10
Between six and twelve months....	66	Unknown	25
Between one and two years.....	70		
Between two and five years.....	78	Total.....	623
Between five and ten years.....	39		

TABLE III.

Supposed exciting causes of Insanity in cases admitted since December 1, 1866

Domestic trouble.....	27	Fright.....	5
Religious excitement.....	30	Epilepsy.....	10
Business anxieties.....	15	Paralysis.....	3
Death of friends.....	15	Jealousy.....	4
Puerperal.....	22	Typhoid fever.....	7
Disappointed love.....	12	Exposure while in the army.....	6
Physical injury.....	16	Home-sickness.....	2
Ill health.....	96	Abortion.....	3
Vicious indulgences.....	32	Maltreatment.....	2
Over-exertion.....	7	Inflammation of brain.....	3
Spiritualism.....	5	Hereditary predisposition.....	4
Hard study.....	8	Unknown.....	271
Sunstroke.....	6		
Intemperance.....	12	Total.....	623

TABLE IV.

Occupation of patients admitted since December 1, 1866.

Domestic duties.....	304	Accountants.....	2
Farmers.....	179	Stone engravers.....	2
Laborers.....	57	Blacksmiths.....	2
Students.....	48	Millers.....	2
Teachers.....	10	Gardeners.....	2
Shoemakers.....	10	Painter.....	1
Carpenters.....	8	Lawyer.....	1
Merchants.....	6	Agent.....	1
Clerks.....	6	Plumber.....	1
Masons.....	6	Miner.....	1
Wheel-rights.....	5	Porter.....	1
Machinists.....	4	Trapper.....	1
Physicians.....	7	Railroad conductor.....	1
Coachmen.....	4	Stereotyper.....	1
Sailors.....	5	Tailoress.....	1
Saddlers.....	3	Baggage master.....	1
Coopers.....	3	Actor.....	1
Butchers.....	3	Collier.....	1
Moulders.....	3	Cigar maker.....	1
Clergymen.....	3	Dentist.....	1
Telegraph operators.....	2	Carriage maker.....	1
Civil engineers.....	2	Vagrant.....	1
Landlords.....	2		
Cabinet makers.....	2	Total.....	623
Bakers.....	2		

TABLE V.

Sex and civil condition of patients admitted since December 1, 1866.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	198	98	.....
Married	128	170	.....
Widowed.....	12	27	.....
	338	290	628

TABLE VI.

Nativity of patients admitted since December 1, 1866.

Illinois	113	Germany... ..	88
Ohio	50	Ireland	69
New York.....	48	England.....	33
Kentucky ...	28	Scotland.....	10
Pennsylvania.....	31	Sweden	15
Indiana.....	18	France.....	8
Tennessee.....	11	Canada	7
Missouri.....	11	Norway.....	3
Virginia	10	Switzerland.....	3
Vermont.....	10	Prussia ...	2
North Carolina	8	Madeira Islands.....	2
Maryland	8	Wales.....	1
Massachusetts	7		
New Hampshire.....	4	Foreign birth.....	241
Connecticut	3		
Wisconsin.....	3	Unknown.....	9
New Jersey.....	3		
Maine.....	2	Total	628
South Carolina	2		
Iowa....	1		
Georgia.....	1		
Deleware.....	1		
Native birth.....	373		

TABLE VII.

Form of mental disease, and immediate cause of death.

Form of mental disease.	Cause of death.		
	M.	F.	
Totals			13 23 2 2 6 46
Congestive Chill..	M.	F.	1 .. 1 .. 1 ..
	M.	F.	
Apoplexy.....	M.	F.	1 1 .. 1 .. 2 ..
	M.	F.	
Erysipelas.....	M.	F.	1 1 .. 1 .. 1 ..
	M.	F.	
Diphtheria	M.	F.	1 .. 1 .. 1 .. 1 ..
	M.	F.	
Typhoid Fever....	M.	F.	1 1 .. 1 .. 1 ..
	M.	F.	
Cholera	M.	F.	1 2 3 .. 1 2 5 4
	M.	F.	
Peridicarditis.....	M.	F.	1 1 .. 1 .. 1 ..
	M.	F.	
Dysentery	M.	F.	2 2 .. 2 .. 2 ..
	M.	F.	
Epilepsy	M.	F.	2 2 .. 2 .. 2 ..
	M.	F.	
Paralysis.....	M.	F.	2 2 .. 2 .. 2 ..
	M.	F.	
Consumption.....	M.	F.	2 4 .. 2 .. 8 2
	M.	F.	
Suicide	M.	F.	1 1 .. 1 .. 1 ..
	M.	F.	
Casualty.....	M.	F.	1 1 .. 1 .. 1 ..
	M.	F.	
Exhaustion from acute mania.	M.	F.	3 3 .. 3 .. 3 3
	M.	F.	
Exhaustion from ic mania	M.	F.	3 2 .. 3 .. 2 3
	M.	F.	
Acute mania.....			
Chronic mania.....			
General Paralysis.....			
Epilepsy.....			
Dementia.....			
Total.....			

The only domestic incident deserving of especial mention, was a case of homicide, committed by one patient upon another the 15th of December last. The two had left a dining table together, under no unusual circumstances, and passed into a reading room, out of sight of their attendants, who were engaged at table service. The deceased—a man unfortunately given to annoying his fellow patients—probably made an assault upon his fellow, who retaliated by wrenching a leg from a reading-desk and inflicting a fatal blow. A coroner's verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. It is due to the correction of a statement made in a public print, to say, that the offender in this instance was not a prison convict, nor was he before suspected of homicidal propensities.

The unprecedented drought of the year 1867 reproduced, for a brief period, the evils described in our seventh report, as arising from a deficient water supply. The stream feeding the hospital reservoir ceased to flow in July, and remained nearly dry till the middle of February, 1868. The store in the reservoir gave out in October, and, for four months, the institution was mainly dependent upon water hauled from a greater or less distance. The service of eight men and as many horses was in constant requisition, during most of this period, to render even water enough to maintain steam in heating, and the utmost economy of water in washing and bathing. Expenditure of money was the least calamitous result of this state of things. The failure of a flow of water through the sewers, was signalized by the appearance, in the wards of the old wings, of cases of cholera from poisonous gaseous infection. About twenty patients and attendants were at one time prostrated by the disease, which proved fatal in eight cases. It speaks much in favor of those engaged in the service of the Institution that out of seventy so employed, not more than two deserted the post of duty. This

instance of heroism is the more noteworthy inasmuch as, of those attacked, a very large proportion were attendants. The effects of the poisonous inhalation was in almost exact proportion to the susceptibilities of those exposed. Those who succumbed were persons debilitated by insanity—existing, respectively, twenty-five, nineteen, eight, seven, four, two and one years—one only being of less duration than the last named period. The fact that nearly all the cases occurring, and all of a fatal character, were from the old wings of the building, is the most forcible of comments upon the strictures in our last report upon the defective ventilation of the portions in question. The unquestionable fact that any portion of the occupied buildings shows a rate of mortality, in any such exigency, above others, should be sufficient to ensure early remedy. This remedy, as indicated in the last report, consists in the provision of more air flues in the division walls—a measure only to be effected by special appropriation.

The admissions from each county for the two years, and also for all time preceding, is given in the following table :

TABLE VIII.

Number of patients admitted from each county, since the Institution was opened, November 3, 1851.

Counties.	No. of admissions prior to Dec. 1, 1866.....	No. of admissions since December 1, 1866.....	Total.
Adams	82	29	111
Alexander	8	3	11
Bond	10	2	12
Brown	8	4	12
Boone	18	3	21
Bureau	40	11	51
Cass	32	2	34
Cook	220	79	299
Clinton	13	1	14
Clark	20	.....	20
Christian	15	3	18

TABLE VIII—CONTINUED.

Counties.	No. of admissions prior to December 1, 1866	No. of admissions since December 1, 1866	Total
Coles	24	3	27
Carroll	10	1	11
Crawford	6	4	10
Cumberland	2	1	3
Calhoun	4	2	6
Champaign	9	3	12
Clay	5	3	8
DeWitt	34	5	39
DuPage	18	5	23
DeKalb	16	7	23
Douglas	10	1	11
Edgar	18	4	22
Edwards	11	5	16
Effingham	8	2	10
Fulton	52	5	57
Fayette	16	3	19
Ford	4	3	7
Franklin	3	.....	3
Greene	33	11	44
Gallatin	10	2	12
Grundy	14	2	16
Hancock	39	6	45
Hamilton	6	.....	6
Henderson	13	3	16
Hardin	1	2	3
Henry	32	20	52
Iroquois	8	6	14
Jersey	26	4	30
Jackson	2	.....	2
Jefferson	10	.....	10
JoDaviess	37	7	44
Johnson	4	1	5
Jasper	3	1	4
Kane	60	11	71
Kankakee	14	3	17
Knox	40	15	55
Kendall	12	7	19
LaSalle	59	13	72
Lake	17	3	20
Livingston	18	2	20
Lawrence	8	3	11
Lee	24	6	30
Logan	28	5	33
Morgan	120	19	139
Moultrie	16	2	18
Macoupin	42	21	63
Marshall	27	1	28
Mason	9	4	13
Madison	60	10	70
Montgomery	25	5	30
Monroe	9	6	15

TABLE VIII—CONTINUED.

Counties.	No. of admissions prior to December 1, 1866.....	No. of admissions since December 1, 1866.....	Total.....
Macon	25	12	37
Menard	25	10	35
Mercer.	21	8	29
Marion	20	2	22
McHenry.	24	3	27
McDonough	40	13	53
McLean.	52	12	64
Massac.	4	3	7
Ogle.	35	6	41
Peoria.	59	8	67
Piatt	7	4	11
Perry.	12	4	16
Pike	80	10	90
Putnam.	14	1	15
Pope	2	.....	2
Pulaski	4	2	6
Rock Island.	48	14	62
Randolph.	16	.....	16
Richland	4	2	6
St. Clair.	44	6	50
Saline	2	.....	2
Stephenson.	23	8	31
Sangamon.	67	21	88
Scott	18	5	23
Schuyler.	35	6	41
Shelby.	22	7	29
Stark	12	4	16
Tazewell	47	6	53
Union	12	.....	12
Vermilion	18	4	22
Wayne.	13	2	15
Winnebago	28	14	42
Will	47	9	56
White	14	1	15
Whiteside	21	7	28
Warren.	21	4	25
Williamson	12	.....	12
Wabash.	6	.....	6
Washington	16	2	18
Woodford.	7	1	8
State Penitentiary. . . . .	.....	10	10

And here a subject reverted to in former reports seems necessary to be again mentioned. The idea is too unfortunately prevalent that each county of the State is entitled to a certain quota, which, when reached, serves to bar further admissions. If this rule were adopted the Institu-

tion would fail of a large amount of its usefulness. All recent cases, where the application is in proper form, are admitted, from whatever quarter of the State, unless there are considerations of physical health, or greatly advanced age, which seem to render the admission of the patient inexpedient. It is greatly to be feared that many curable cases are kept back on account of a knowledge that the Institution declines to receive many applicants—the non-admission being attributed to the wrong reason. That function of your Board, which allows of the discharge of incurables, is undoubtedly the true method of establishing an equilibrium—the excess from any county being most easily reduced by selecting for discharge those most clearly harmless and incurable.

TABLE IX.

General results since the Institution was first opened, November 3, 1851.

Superintendents.	Year.....	No. of patients at date of former report....	No. of patients since admitted	Whole number under treatment	Discharged.					Total	No. remaining at date of current report ..
					Recovered.....	Improved.....	Unimproved ...	By Trustees ...	Died		
J. M. Higgins, M. D....	1851-2	....	138	138	34	9	7	....	6	56	82
Drs. J. M. Higgins, H. K. Jones and And. McFarland, M. D....	1853-4	82	266	348	114	31	16	....	21	182	166
Andrew McFarland...	1855-6	166	302	468	118	56	21	36	23	254	214
"	1857-8	214	312	526	164	31	15	45	42	297	229
"	1859-60	229	323	552	154	35	14	89	29	321	231
"	1861-2	231	386	617	165	34	24	57	35	315	302
"	1863-4	302	408	710	159	14	48	133	42	409	301
"	1865-6	301	446	747	146	53	59	123	48	429	318
"	1867-8	318	623	941	205	108	54	121	46	535	406

Patients admitted under Dr. Higgins..... 317
 " " " Dr. Jones..... 27
 " " " Dr. McFarland2,858

EMPLOYMENT, DIVERSIONS, ETC.

During the two last years, the means of affording diversion, employment, and instruction to the patients, have been largely increased, and such agencies encouraged in every possible manner. About fifty per cent., during the warm season, perform some labor. This is, in all instances, voluntary. The men divide into working parties, and engage in field and garden labor, care of stock, and of the ornamental grounds. Two sewing-rooms, and one ironing-room, each under its directress, afford much employment for females, besides the aid rendered the attendants in the care of the wards. We regard labor in moderation as among the very first of the valuable instrumentalities in restoring diseased mind, and multitudes can date the commencement of recovery on the first day so engaged. Amusements, too, have their highly valued place in such an Institution as this. A base ball club, with its throng of interested spectators, has afforded almost unceasing diversion to those disinclined to labor, and croquet has had its fashionable run—its patrons being a judicious mixture of the sexes. During the inclement season, ten-pins, billiards, and dancing, reading and musical parties, have been enjoyed in such universality and frequency, as to leave none with a pretext for idleness. A much needed want, heretofore, has been a distinct library and reading-room, where male patients could more quietly enjoy literary pursuits than in their ordinary apartments. The completion of the East Wing enabled the removal of the last of the patients dining rooms into their designed place at the angle of the new and old wings, and thus, afforded space for clerk's and supervisor's offices, bath and sink rooms, as well as the long desired reading-room. This has been tastefully finished and furnished, and a library worthy the Institution commenced. This last consists of about seven hundred volumes, and has been wholly made

up from the gifts of benevolent friends, whose generosity is acknowledged hereafter.

The farm, gardens and grounds of the Institution have constantly increased in productiveness and beauty. A list of the farm products is given hereafter. The amount of farm products should not be confused with an item appearing in the Treasurer's report of farm products sold, as has been sometimes done. This latter item merely records the surplus of some articles not needed for domestic consumption. A disease among a favorite breed of swine, during the last two years, has materially curtailed these receipts. The farm and garden supply an abundance of hay, corn, and roots for stock, and vegetables and milk for the tables. The lawn about the hospital, consisting of some twenty acres, has become quite attractive—the planting of evergreen and deciduous trees and a large amount of other shrubbery, now well grown, serving to hide the former sense of nakedness in buildings with contour so lofty and extended.

FINANCES.

By reference to our last report, it will be observed that the amount estimated as necessary to support the Institution was seventy-five thousand dollars per annum. It was a question at that time whether this amount would prove sufficient, in view of the then ruling rates of labor and market supplies. But believing that the extraordinary prices of the time would not be long maintained, it was considered best to predicate upon an anticipated reduction. This has proved error, as prices of labor and staple supplies have not shown, till a very recent period, any material change; yet had the amount asked by your Board been actually appropriated, no deficit would have appeared beyond the bare extra expense to which the hospital has been subjected the last two years, over and above any similar term preceding. In making its appropriations,

the last Legislature saw fit to reduce the sum asked by your Board in the amount of ten thousand dollars. The inadequacy of the sum appropriated was directly apparent, at the first quarterly meeting after adjournment; and it became a question whether the Institution should rigidly keep within its means, by delaying the opening of the new East Wing, or proceed as if no reduction of estimates had been made. The urgency of the applications—already kept back beyond public expectation—seemed, of itself, to settle the question for us; and thus, acting under your instructions, I have thrown open the wards of the new wing as fast as pressing cases demanded. The event has thus proved that we are compelled, for the first time in the experience of this Institution, to ask for a deficiency appropriation, to wit: of ten thousand dollars withheld from amount estimated in last report, and five thousand dollars for interest, extra expense in water supply, digging twelve extra wells, and for experimental borings, having in view the discovery of both coal and water. This, to be sure, does not quite cover the apparent indebtedness of the Institution; but it is calculated that the amount due the hospital, for board charged and clothing furnished, will be sufficient to liquidate the remaining balance.

With five hundred patients—which number the Institution must be expected to accommodate before any other resort can be afforded—a less expenditure, not including amount received for board, cannot reasonably be expected than about ninety-five thousand dollars (\$95,000) per annum.

It is but to repeat the recommendations in former reports that the extremely combustible and only half finished corridor, connecting the main and rear buildings, be made to give place to a fire-proof passage, agreeably to plans prepared nearly or quite ten years since.

Equally urgent seem the recommendations in the last report, as to a better arrangement for heating and ventilating those parts of the Institution first erected. This amounts to a reconstruction of the inner partition walls, for the sake of more ample flues for the ascent of both the heated and the foul air. These two improvements will cost, as per estimate, respectively, five thousand (5,000) dollars, and seven thousand five hundred (7,500) dollars.

A warning voice comes to us from the smouldering ruins of an institution in a neighboring State that our precautions against fire are by no means equal to our liabilities. Hitherto, a painful and unrelaxing vigilance has been our almost only safeguard. We have, with some further provision for storage, a supply of water, and a steam force pump of adequate power to carry a stream of water to the remotest part of the buildings. Yet all is useless, for want of the needful cistern, fire pipes, plugs, and hose. To these should be added two additional iron tanks in the attic. With these, under a well trained fire brigade, we can throw water in ample volume into any part of the buildings within ten minutes of an alarm. The estimated cost of this almost indispensable measure will be three thousand (3,000) dollars.

Towards making our water-works more efficient, we shall require an appropriation of two thousand (2,000) dollars.

For repairing and painting, new cooking ranges, washing machines, iron sinks, and wringer, we shall require two thousand (2,000) dollars.

For library, five hundred (500) dollars per annum.

RECAPITULATION.

For current expenses.....	\$190,000
For deficiency, 1867-8	15,000
For fire-proof corridor	5,000
For improved heating and ventilation	7,500
For precautions against fire	3,000
For improving water-works.....	2,000
For cooking ranges, laundry, painting, iron sinks, etc.....	2,000
For library, (two years).....	1,000
	<hr/>
	\$225,500

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

It would be an affectation of indifference to leave unnoticed the leading event of the past two years—the investigation and adverse report of a committee appointed by the last Legislature. So far as any mention of the subject is due in this connection, it must be confined to general statements, which those specially uninformed will readily comprehend. That an institution which, for thirteen years, had passed, every ninety days, under the scrutiny of men especially selected for their intelligence, probity, and high concern for the best good of their trust, and always with the fiat of approval—which had stood the test of public regard, during this period, with all the usual indications of increasing favor—should receive the pointed condemnation expressed in a document found in a Chicago paper of December 7th, 1867, will raise many questions, even among the most indifferent. The undersigned would not take the strenuous ground that the entire proceeding was *ex parte*, unfair and thoroughly prejudiced from the beginning, without being assured that his position will be understood by every one giving any attention to the subject of insanity, its manifestations under all circumstances, those of treatment in an asylum not excepted. Few are so uninformed as not to be aware that insanity, in certain cases, is chiefly marked by its moral rather than its mental perversions; that the disease under which the insane labor makes them difficult of control, often determinedly bent

on injury to themselves or others, and needing, as a rule, controlling agencies in matters wherein the sane are free of interference. At large, the individual so affected is the puzzle of justice, the perplexing burden of the county supervisor, and sometimes the standing dread of the public. In the family, where sympathies and responsibilities become direct and imminent, the case is yet more pressing, and the agonizing cry for the remedy becomes more imperative. The hospital is the inevitable result; but can there be anything in it which can reverse all other experiences—any panacea converting this cause of perplexity, danger and distress into the passiveness of a mere item in a financial reckoning, and nothing more? The warmest advocate of the Insane Asylum will not claim it. It is simply the transfer and concentration of a host of the most difficult of problems for solution, in which the best interests of the patient must be made to harmonize, if possible, with his inclinations. That this will not always be done needs no prophet from the dead to assure us. The policy of this Institution permits no life-long continuance of the effort, and, after such length of residence as your Board chooses to allow, the individual joins the outgoing multitude, with such conceptions of the justice and humanity meted to him as a disordered intellect permits. I have a conscious faith that, from the vast majority thus going forth, even of those with their malady yet upon them, enough will be gathered of unselfish sympathy extended, of long-suffering forbearance exercised, of loathsome offices patiently performed, during their stay in the hospital, to justify the tribute paid such institutions by a most gifted pen of modern times :*

“I think it frets the saints in heaven to see
 How many desolate creatures on the earth
 Have learnt the simple dues of fellowship
 And social comfort, in a hospital.”

* Mrs. Browning.

That some noteworthy exceptions should appear, with a distortion of the actual facts, which, were it not the product of insanity, would be most shameless falsehood, would not be a strange, as it is not a new, experience in institutions so certain to bring upon themselves this species of hatred; and if the whole class were to be summoned by newspaper call, and such a singular agglomeration of testimony made the basis of opinion, to what point of condemnation might it not lead? It lends additional significance to such conclusions, that no medical man had a seat in this committee, and when medical opinions were sought, their every conclusion was carefully suppressed. As has been tersely expressed in your special report of April, 1868, "there is nothing in the universe having the nature of an organization of human beings, which, viewed under certain lights, might not, by a similar process, be brought into odium." It is the best of all commentaries on the effect of the document referred to, that never, since its appearance, has one patient been removed where such removal was even suspected to be its consequence; and never before were applications so pressing, nor the tokens of public confidence in the Institution more numerous or emphatic.

REVIEW.

This report will close the twelfth year of the existence of your Board, under its present form of organization. But one conclusion can be drawn from the fact that, during this entire period, a quorum for business—four of the six members—has failed in but a single instance at any quarterly meeting. Considering that long journeys must be taken, every ninety days, by men whose time is literally money, and that, too, without fee or reward, such devotion can have only the incentive of a warm interest in a high public duty. It is a most gratifying reflection that a

moment of interruption to the harmony of your action has never occurred during this eventful period ; and it will be a source of life-long pride to the writer of this report that the confidence between the Board and himself has never been for an instant shaken. Equally harmonious has been the relation of those holding subordinate situations in the Institution—the discords which have marred the usefulness of similar institutions, in sister states, having been wholly unknown in our experience. History will pronounce but one verdict on such unity of action, that, during these years, in which this hospital has grown from small to large proportions, its interests have been faithfully served by those to whom the people have committed them.

To my medical assistants, Drs. CHARLES DUTTON and H. A. GILMAN, my especial thanks are due for the faithfulness with which much extra duty has been borne since the last report ; also, to Miss CLARA D. McMILLAN, and Miss MARY E. JOHNSTON, who have acceptably filled, in succession, the office of Matron. Not less worthy of praise are others, to name whom would be unduly to extend the list of those who have rendered laborious and valuable service. That they are in the trusted confidence of the Institution will be sufficient, without other mention.

CONCLUSION.

A trust borne for a long period with ease and comparative pleasure has become, in the events of two years past, a burden gladly to be laid down. I embrace the earliest occasion, in honor offered, to pray for a release from the superintendence of this Institution whenever its interests are secure in the appointment of a successor. To any worthy member of the medical profession, who may be selected, I pledge such faithful induction to duty that no break need occur in the domestic harmony which pervades the Institution. The time for the change is auspicious. The building plans are mainly all executed, and the haras-

sing demand for heavy appropriations, for such purposes, need no more be heard. Everything is in as good repair as is possible where repairs are incessant. At no former period were those engaged in the Institution's service more faithful and devoted. I resign these laborious and responsible duties, grateful to that list of pure and devoted men, who, as Trustees, have given it their best services; grateful to those who have filled the Executive Chair of the State, for their oft experienced counsels and confidences; grateful to those dwellers in those thousands of homes throughout the State whose best affections have had their confiding center here. With heartfelt prayers for the enduring prosperity of this blessed Institution, I submit this report.

ANDREW McFARLAND,
Illinois State Hospital for the Insane.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 30, 1868.

APPENDIX.

Our thanks are due to the newspaper press for the subjoined list of papers; also to the donors to our library.

List of newspapers.	Where published.	How long donated.
Chicago Medical Journal	Chicago	Ten years.....
Chicago Medical Examiner.....	“	Eight years
Chicago Daily Republican.....	“	Two years
Chicago Daily Post	“	“
Chicago Legal News.....	“	Two months.....
The Standard.....	“	Ten years.....
Illinois Staats Zeitung.....	“	“
Illinois Weekly Journal.....	Springfield	Fourteen years.....
Jacksonville Weekly Journal.....	Jacksonville	Eight years
Jacksonville Weekly Sentinel	“	“
Winnebago County Chief	Rockford	Two years
Rockford Register.....	“	Four years
Centralia Sentinel.....	Centralia	Two years
Belleville Advocate	Belleville	Sixteen years
Belleville Democrat	“	One year
Rock Island Weekly Argus.....	Rock Island	Twelve years.....
Waukegan Weekly Gazette	Waukegan	Fourteen years
Quincy Whig	Quincy	“
Quincy Herald.....	“	“
Grayville Independent.....	Grayville	One year
The Prairie Beacon and Valley Blade	Paris	Twelve years.....
Wayne County Press	Fairfield	One year
Joliet Signal	Joliet	Fourteen years
Ottawa Free Trader	Ottawa	“
The Weekly Pantagraph	Bloomington	“
Missionary Herald.....	Boston, Mass	“
Carlinville Democrat	Carlinville	Two years
Aledo Weekly Record	Aledo	One year
Galena Weekly Gazette.....	Galena	Two years
Cairo Democrat.....	Cairo.....	One year

Clayton Standard	Clayton	One year.....
Girard Guide.....	Girard	“
Earlville Gazette.....	Earlville	“
Harvard Independent.....	Harvard	“
Boone County Advertiser	Belvidere	“
Bureau County Republican.....	Princeton	“
Menard Republican.....	Petersburg	“
The Home Visitor.....	Chicago.....	Two years
Millenial Harbinger.....	Bethany, Va.....	Fourteen years

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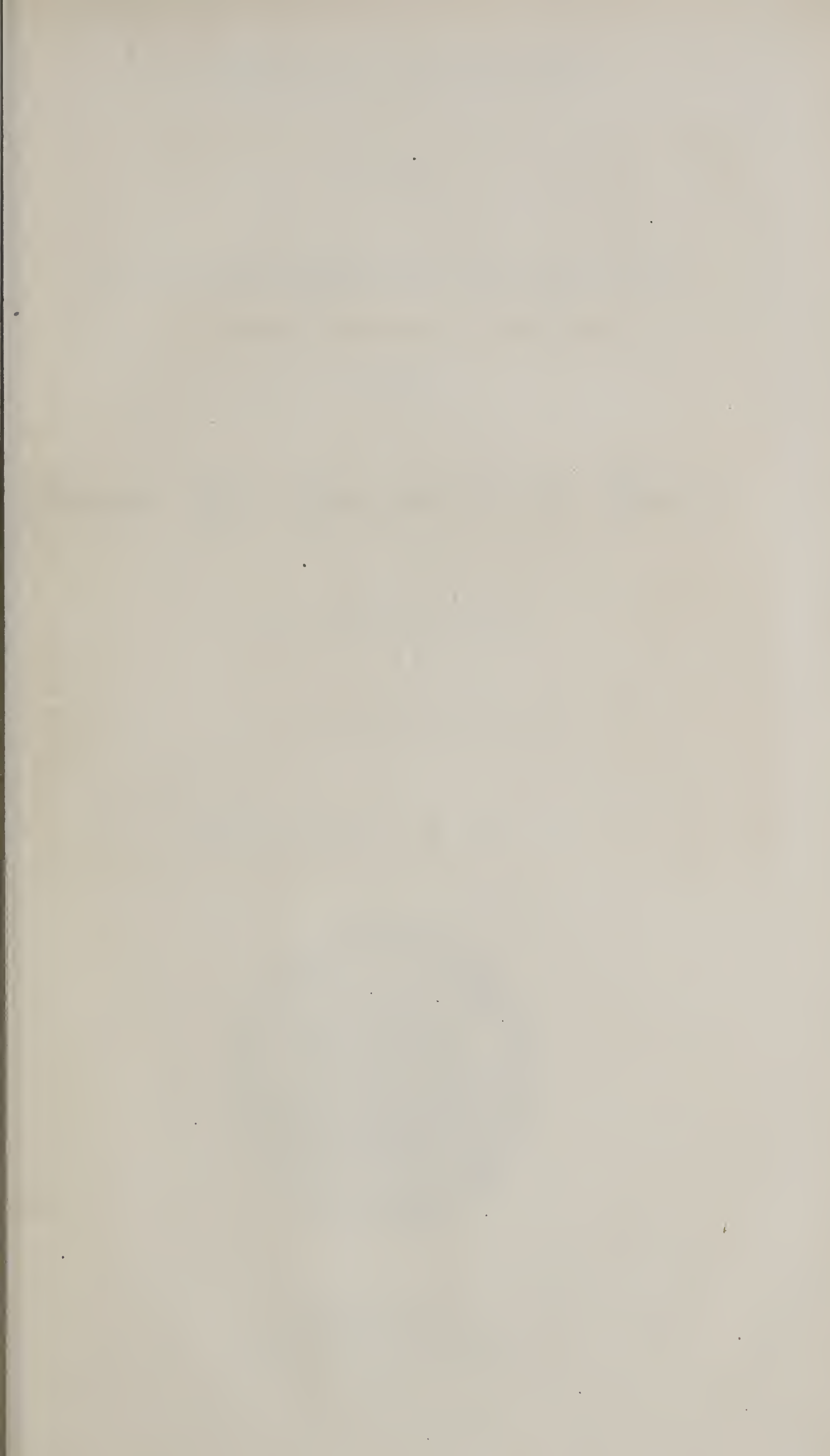
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Morgan County Bible Society, for 50 handsome bibles and testaments.

Dr. Charles C. Cornett (for expenses incurred in attending meeting of Investigating Committee), \$35.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Hay, tons.....	260
Broom corn, tons	5
Broom-corn seed, bushels	125
Corn, bushels.....	2,800
Potatoes, bushels	1,053
Potatoes, sweet, bushels.....	521
Apples, bushels.....	300
Milk, quarts	95,340
Carrots, bushels	2,525
Beets, bushels.....	940
Parsnips, bushels.....	650
Onions, bushels.....	425
Peas, bushels....	115
Cucumbers, bushels.....	560
Tomatoes, bushels.....	1,654
Cabbages, heads	20,000
Grapes, pounds.....	21,600
Strawberries, quarts.....	2,496
Currants, quarts	672
Gooseberries, quarts	928
Raspberries, quarts.....	1,850
Celery, heads	375



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER

OF THE

Illinois State Hospital for the Insane,

AT JACKSONVILLE.

DECEMBER, A. D. 1870.



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GEN. JOHN TILLSON.

PROF. JONATHAN B. TURNER.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

E. P. KIRBY, ESQ.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN,

HENRY F. CARRIEL, M. D.

FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

H. ARTEMAS GILMAN, M. D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

ELIAS C. NEAL, M. D.

CLERK,

CHARLES A. BARKER.

MATRON,

MARY JOHNSTON.

CHAPLAIN,

REV. E. A. TANNER.

362.2

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

HON. JOHN M. PALMER, *Governor*:

SIR—The Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane beg leave to submit this, their annual report, in accordance with the requirements of an act approved March 31, 1869. And for the convenience of your Excellency and the Legislature, the Treasurer's report and financial statement, as also the report and tables of the Superintendent, are made to cover the two years closing December 1, 1870, and since the meeting of the last Legislature.

The financial statement of the Board, marked "B," and submitted in our report of December, 1869, gave the receipts and expenditures of the year, and a like statement, herewith submitted, and marked "C," gives a history of the financial transactions of the Institution for the year 1870, or to the 1st of December, instant.

We now submit the report of the Superintendent, marked "D," and also that of the Treasurer, marked "E." These reports are at once so full and comprehensive, and yet so minute, that it leaves little necessary to be said by the Trustees.

While the average population has increased over ten (10) per cent., and the number treated is one hundred and seventy-three (173) more than during any other period of two years, it will suffice now to know that the expenses have increased also, notwithstanding the practice of an economy almost criminal.

The questions of "ventilation" and "water" have been regarded as so grave and important that they have engaged the constant attention of the Board and resident officers, as also the special attention of the committee of the last Legislature, and that body made special appropriations for each of these objects.

We deem it but just to say that under the skillful management of the Superintendent, the work of ventilation, as far as provided for, has been completed in a manner highly satisfactory, and at a cost much less than at one time anticipated, while the "water question" also has reached so near the period of reliable, permanent supplies, that we feel that a small expenditure in the coming spring will almost certainly place an abundant supply of pure water within reach of the Institution at all times. If the Hospital shall have in all the future a generous supply of fresh air and pure water, we feel that it is just cause of congratulation.

We do not deem it necessary to rehearse in detail the various wants and needs of the hospital, as so clearly set forth by the Superintendent, or to add to the practical and sound reasons with which he enforces their importance.

We have therefore only to say that, in our judgment, he has expressed the wants of the Institution in a very mild form, and that so few of these can be met by the small appropriation for which he asks, for general improvements and repairs, that we are inclined to believe that your Excellency and the Legislature will deem it sound economy to make additional appropriations to stay the decays which time and use are rapidly making in every room and hall, from cellar to attic.

As a key to all our asking as Trustees, allow us to state two propositions which, if admitted, furnish at once abundant reasons for very many things otherwise requiring long explanation, viz: 1st. In the treatment of patients, economy and humanity alike require that we should freely use all the curative appliances which experience and science have demonstrated to be helpful in securing the comfort and contentment of the Insane, and especially their restoration to health, friends and society.

2d. That economy for the State requires that all her property shall be constantly kept in good repair and sound condition, and to accomplish this in large, massive buildings subject to severe use, requires constant renewal and constant expenditures.

For the amount thus suggested by the Superintendent we ask appropriations, viz.:

For amount of deficit, say \$22,000 03, that being the precise amount due for bills audited, allowed and unprovided for to December 1, 1870, as will be seen by the Treasurer's report.

The question of "new boilers" is so interwoven with that of safety, on the one hand, and necessary warmth or heat on the other, that we almost forget our dependence also upon them for both water and air, in every ward in the building.

We cannot suppose that any will question the necessity and duty of procuring new boilers without delay, and in view of the reasons assigned by the Superintendent, it seems equally clear that it will be wise to build a new boiler house, farther removed from the hospital buildings, and also to make the additions necessary for a wash house.

To accomplish all these for the sum asked for—say twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000)—will require skillful use of all the labor and other resources of the Institution; and yet, we think it may be done and well done.

It cannot be expected, of course, that the long list of repairs and improvements indicated by the Superintendent, can be completed for the amount suggested by him—say five thousand dollars (\$5,000); and yet, in asking this appropriation in this form, we feel assured that it can be so supplemented by the labor of employees and patients, and other resources of the Institution, as to accomplish almost unexpected results.

The question of "insurance" is entirely for the Legislature, but it has occurred to the Board that if it is desirable to insure State property, the amount covered in the hospital buildings was quite too small—say only sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000), for the last year.

We therefore recommend that if the appropriation be made, it be for fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) per annum, which will cover from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), as rates may vary.

The small appropriation of five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum for a "library fund," we think needs only mention to receive the approval of all.

While visiting the Insane Hospitals of the several States to secure a Superintendent for our own, the Trustees took occasion to examine the various modes adopted to provide for the current expenses of these Institutions.

While they differ materially in other respects, we found them nearly uniform in this, viz: In appropriating a given amount per week for each patient while in the hospital, and the amount fixed

upon was quite uniformly the same, say four dollars and fifty cents (\$4 50), per week, and the payment by the State, also, the salaries of the officers.

This mode of providing for the wants of an Institution, varying so greatly in its population, is at once so simple and yet so equitable, that we find it everywhere commended as entirely satisfactory to all the parties.

We ask, therefore, that the Legislature appropriate for salaries of officers, as indicated by the following schedule, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per annum, viz :

Superintendent, per annum.....	\$2,500
First assist. physician, per annum.....	1,000
Second assist. physician, “.....	1,000
Clerk and book keeper, “.....	1,000
Engineer, “.....	1,000
Assistant engineer, “.....	700
Farmer, “.....	700
Matron, “.....	400
Supervisor, “.....	600
Supervisoreess, “.....	360
Chaplain, “.....	300
Treasurer and Secretary of Board, per annum.....	250
	<hr/> \$9,810

And that they also appropriate the sum of four dollars (\$4 50) and fifty cents per week for each patient while in the Institution.

Should your Excellency or the Legislature hesitate to adopt this form of appropriation, we then ask to adopt this as the basis of our estimate, and accept four hundred and fifty (450) as the average number of patients for the next two years, which will make the appropriation required, one hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred dollars (\$115,300) per annum, from the 1st of December, 1870.

We deem it quite unnecessary to enter into arguments to show that \$4 50 per week is the lowest reasonable amount which the Board can ask of the Legislature.

If, instead of patients, the inmates were merely “boarders,” and capable of caring for themselves, none would object to the amount as excessive at a comfortable boarding house.

When, therefore, you remember that they are not only patients,

but in a condition entirely helpless, requiring all the appliances and restraints of hospital care, and also the medical and curative influences favorable to the restoration of both body and mind, the moderation of the estimate referred to is self-evident.

We must assume that your Excellency, as also every member of the Legislature, cherishes a warm sympathy for these unfortunate wards of the State, and recognizes the unquestionable wish of a generous people, that they should receive precisely that amount of aid which will in the highest degree promote their comfort while afflicted, and soonest restore them to action and useful life.

Viewed from this high stand-point, both you and they, as also the Trustees, are relieved from all possible embarrassment of personal considerations, and have only to determine what will best promote the usefulness of one of the State's grandest and noblest charities. That these questions will be fully and generously met by the representatives of this great people, and by him whom they have honored as their Chief Executive, we have not the slightest doubt.

The Treasurer's report gives the expenditures for the last two years, not only classified as to articles, but also in detail, as to pounds, quarts, gallons, bushels, barrels, etc., etc., of the principal articles purchased.

Besides these particulars in a convenient form, you have an exact list of bills, and names of creditors, making up the indebtedness of the Institution on the 1st of December, 1870, and the deficiency at that date.

The special appropriations of the last Legislature have all been drawn by the Board, and nearly expended, as will be seen by the report of the Treasurer.

Contracts already made and work still in progress, in the various departments to which they are to be applied, will fully absorb them in a few weeks.

In our last annual report we stated the resignation of Doctor Andrew McFarland, for sixteen years the able and successful Superintendent of the Hospital.

We at once engaged in extensive correspondence on the subject of his successor, and in the early spring entered personally upon the canvass, visiting nearly all the best State Institutions for the Insane, and consulting with their superintendents, and others in the profession, of high standing.

Our investigations, although attended with some cost of time and money, were not only pleasant to ourselves, but, as we think, highly useful to the Institution, greatly enlarging our experience and information in the special work of caring for the insane.

After great deliberation and care, we have chosen and elected H. F. Carriel, M. D., late of the New Jersey State Hospital, at Trenton, and in July last he was inducted into office as Superintendent. His indorsements and antecedents warrant us in expecting that he will fully maintain the high reputation of the Institution; and besides, as years shall give opportunity, develop for himself a professional reputation so enviable among his seniors, engaged in this specialty.

By the new Constitution of the State, the public institutions are required to report to the Governor semi-annually, and against this we have no objections to offer, but beg leave to suggest that the laws under this provision be so framed as to require only financial statements for their semi-annual reports, unless otherwise required by the Governor; and that each institution be required to submit biennial reports, just before the meeting of the Legislature. Without some such provision, we do not see how the Legislature or the people are to have a continued history of the State institutions in form for publication, unless the Governor shall spend a vast amount of labor in compiling them from the four (4) semi-annual reports then in his hands from each of these institutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ISAAC SCARRITT, *President.*

JOHN TILLSON, JR.,

J. B. TURNER,

Trustees.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Dec. 10, 1870.

BIENNIAL REPORT,

OF THE TREASURER OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR
THE INSANE, DECEMBER 1st, 1870.

Deficiency on current expense account, Dec. 1, 1868, as per Report	\$20,116 90		
Deficiency appropriation.....	15,000 00		
Leaving balance unprovided for			\$5,116 90
Expenses on current expense account from Dec. 1, 1868, to Dec. 1, 1870:			
Improvements and repairs	\$17,102 49		
		\$17,102 49	
Provisions:			
Cheese, 701 lbs	\$144 73		
Butter, 25,144 lbs.....	8,658 47		
		8,803 20	
Breadstuffs:			
Hops, 247 lbs	\$68 18		
Rice, 4697 lbs.....	520 22		
Crackers, 890 lbs... ..	83 47		
Hominy, 26 bbls.....	185 50		
Meal, 76 bus.....	75 93		
Flour, 1787 bbls.....	12,706 67		
		13,639 97	
Clothing	\$25,596 62		
Furnishing goods.. ..	10,146 86		
		35,743 48	
Furniture, crockery, cutlery.....	\$6,895 84		
		6,895 84	
Gas, candles, oil.....	\$3,845 97		
		3,845 97	
Lard, 6747 lbs.....	\$1,283 61		
Vinegar, 23 bbls.....	263 47		
Eggs, 4680 doz	733 71		
		2,280 79	
Fruit and vegetables:			
Currants, 22 lbs.....	\$3 60		
Citron, 28 lbs	13 02		
Berries, 369 qts.....	52 13		
Raisins, 11 boxes.....	53 65		
Peaches, 130 cans.....	43 71		

Peaches, 32 bush.....	\$63 13	
" 106 lbs.....	11 66	
Pears, 25 bush.....	55 00	
Lemons, 109½ doz.....	76 15	
Apples, green, 436 bush.....	423 25	
" dried, 2685 bush.....	275 08	
Melons, 13½ doz.....	16 75	
Cranberries, 4 bbls.....	64 60	
Prunes, 3½ bbls.....	110 69	
Beans, 137 bush.....	515 08	
Potatoes, 1661 bush.....	1,278 05	
Expenses of farm.....		\$3,055 55
Fuel:		5,730 33
Wood, 256¾ cords.....	\$1,294 80	
Coal, 141,271 bush.....	22,735 86	
Salaries and wages.....	\$54,562 11	24,030 66
Meats and fish:		54,562 11
Sardines, 25 boxes.....	\$9 52	
Tongues, 64.....	19 29	
Salmon, 1 kit.....	3 75	
Codfish, 692½ lbs.....	71 10	
Mackerel, 308 hf. bbls.....	3,761 40	
Fresh fish, 5056 lbs.....	401 32	
Oysters, 144 cans.....	98 40	
Chickens, 30 doz.....	87 09	
Turkey, 2571 lbs.....	383 77	
Ham, 1109 lbs.....	253 34	
Mess pork, 3 bbls.....	113 00	
Roast and steak, 215,198 lbs.....	26,581 34	
Corned and soup, 130,955 lbs.....	11,151 70	
Medicine and medical supplies.....	\$4,400 47	42,935 02
Freight, express and postage.....	\$1,817 91	4,400 47
Small groceries.....	\$539 25	1,817 91
Salt and soap.....	\$2,473 27	539 25
Sugar, 36,174 lbs.....	\$5,707 77	2,473 27
Molasses, 51 bbls.....	1,550 40	
Tea, 73 hf. chests.....	\$3,008 44	7,258 17
Coffee, 14,288 lbs.....	3,475 56	
Stationery.....	\$510 49	6,484 00
Miscellaneous expenses:		510 49
Ammunition.....	\$22 07	
Indelible ink.....	58 35	
Pictures.....	70 00	
Revenue stamps.....	86 00	
Insurance.....	120 00	
Refunders.....	140 90	
Returning escapes.....	150 55	
Papers and periodicals.....	199 26	
Amusements.....	315 49	
Advertising and printing.....	1,486 50	
Undertakers' furnishings.....	1,046 40	

Commissions and express charges.....	\$675 70		
Rent of land.....	930 00		
Traveling expenses of Trustees.....	1,096 40		
Tobacco	1,106 12		
Removing patients	2,258 48		
Stock.....	2,150 75		
Precautions against fire	1,997 43		
Draughting instruments	15 00		
Inquest	18 20		
Repairs on clocks and jewelry.....	32 65		
Telegraphing	97 69		
Interest.....	180 06		
Carriage hire	34 30		
Pat. screwing stock.....	12 00		
Ice cutting	22 00		
Means of restraint.....	76 00		
Real estate.....	1,527 64		
Surveying.....	7 00		
Blank books.....	35 00		
		\$15,967 94	
Total expenses.....		\$258,076 91	
RECEIPTS.			
Balance as per report of Treasurer, Dec. 1, 1868.	\$1,295 52		
Drawn from the State Treasury.....	157,500 00		
Board and incidental expenses of patients.....	55,074 74		
Sales from farm.....	4,826 52		
Appropriations for quarter closing Feb. 28, 1871.	22,500 00		
		241,193 78	
Deficiency for two years, ending Dec. 1, 1870.....			\$16,883 13
Total deficiency, Dec. 1, 1870.....			\$22,000 03

*List of outstanding bills against the Illinois State Hospital for
the Insane, on the 1st of Dec., 1870.*

M. P. Ayers & Co., for revenue stamps.....	\$30 00
Alcott & Abbott, for medicines	131 67
E. M. Allen, for beans	63 38
Anderson & Corcoran, for undertakers' furnishings.....	356 00
Frank Baker, for repairs on clocks.....	11 40
Jenny Beatty, for butter.....	15 09
Becker Rottger & Co., for furniture	22 00
Wm. H. Broadwell, for agricultural implements	22 20
C. Blangers, for French brandy.....	55 00
Billings, Dayton & Co., for lard and meat	441 42
R. C. Crampton, for surveying.....	7 00
Samuel Camm, for butter and eggs.....	36 35
W. Catlin & Co., for stationery.....	37 35
Chapin & Glover, for advertising and printing	42 95
William P. Craig, for wood.....	237 50
Chamber & Taylor, for lumber.....	619 69
John Carter & Co., for drugs, etc.....	754 37
Chambers & Bro., for groceries	1,052 47
Day & Stebbins, for spectacles.....	4 00
Dayton, Neely & Co., for meats	36 00
Durfee & Brown, for dry goods.....	265 22
W. K. Dewey, for dry goods.....	1,106 35
C. M. Eames, for stationery, etc	32 75
Enoch Emery, for blank books.....	35 00
John Fidler, for machinist's work.....	116 41
Fitzsimmons & Cassell, for groceries.....	2,205 40
B. W. Gunn, for sundries.....	4 10
Gurley, Hayner & Co., for leather	16 90
Galpin & Southworth, for repairs and tinwork.....	305 35
Grassley & Co., for groceries	726 98
Gas Light Company, for gas and fittings	811 08
Grassley, Moore & Co., for groceries.....	1,034 68
John Hall, for blacksmithing.....	13 00
W. F. Huntley & Co., for horse blankets	16 85
E. Hamilton, for coal	44 85
Hockenhull, Young & Co., for sundries	81 10
T. J. Hook & Co., for dry goods	1,366 99
J. H. Hackett & Co., for clothing.....	1,426 08
Howard & Thompson, for coal.....	2,723 75
Institution for the Blind, for broom handles	10 00
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, for printing.....	24 00
J. J. Ironmonger, for printing.....	82 25
E. P. Jones, for potatoes and straw.....	250 25
Johnson & Glover, for furniture.....	335 55
King & Gill Bros., for dry goods.....	72 41
E. P. Kirby, Treasurer, for commission and express charges.....	107 03
E. Kcemer, for blacksmithing	134 40
E. C. Kreider, for breadstuffs.....	3,659 33
A. G. Link, for services of stallion.....	25 00
E. C. Lax, for grain.....	225 80
R. & E. Lambert & Co., for meats.....	9,885 39
S. Mount, for sundries	17 50
Elias Metcalf, for straw	41 00
W. S. Massey, for straw.....	50 00
Meyer & Reinmann, for soap.....	90 00
Henry McDonnell, for paints	169 00

Andrew McFariand, for potatoes.....	\$198 75
A. McDowell & Co., for furnishing goods	222 13
Myers & Knollenberg, for tobacco.....	223 87
Mathers & Wadsworth, for hardware.....	304 48
Marcy & Bro., for boots, shoes and slippers.....	929 15
J. T. Newman, for coal.. ..	45 60
J. B. Nowlin, for grain	176 88
Neelyville Coal Co., for coal	1,520 00
Mrs. F. Peck, for sundries	11 80
B. Pyatt & Son, for tobacco	29 40
E. Porter, for ale.....	66 00
Wm. Richardson, for straw.....	24 00
J. M. Ring, for pumps	26 50
Wm. B. Rapp, for harness and repairs.....	66 95
Rockwell & Adams, for drugs, etc.....	128 75
Rockwell, Adams & Co., for drugs, etc.....	405 36
Ratekin & Seymour, for groceries	647 73
I. D. Rawlings, for clothing.....	767 46
Russell & Hayden, for groceries.....	773 40
Mrs. M. Stewart, for sundries.....	7 00
J. H. Sanders & Co., for advertising.....	60 00
Eliza Sibert, for butter and eggs.....	63 61
Jerry Sibert, for corn and straw	63 90
James Scott, for blacksmithing.....	110 40
Benjamin Sibert, for corn and straw.....	294 78
Wm. H. Smith, for dry goods.	500 73
Smith, Landers & Co., for dry goods.....	975 93
J. N. Ward, for stationery.....	8 59
Jonah Whitney, for butter.....	231 25
Weil & Bro., for clothing.....	1,680 16
E. P. Kirby, overdrawn on Treasurer	2,418 43
Outstanding order No. 336. Lard.....	19 50
	<hr/>
	\$44,500 03
Appropriation for quarter closing Feb. 28, 1871.....	22,500 00
	<hr/>
Amount of deficiency.....	\$22,000 03

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Deficiency Appropriation.....		\$15,000 00
Expenditures:		
Note to M. P. Ayers & Co.....	\$10,000 00	
Interest on same.....	291 67	
Lumber.....	49 42	
Iron work.....	65 52	
Paints and Hardware.....	812 38	
Gas Fixtures.....	285 30	
Furnishing Goods.....	768 33	
Groceries.....	627 98	
Fuel.....	1354 00	
Trial of patients under "Personal Liberty Law".....	745 40	
		\$15,000 00

CORRIDOR FUND ACCOUNT.

Amount of Appropriation.....		\$5,000 00
Expended for constructing Corridor.....	\$4903 91	
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	96 09	
		\$5000 00

CHAPEL FUND ACCOUNT.

Amount of Appropriation....		\$2500 00
Expended for refitting Chapel.....	\$2088 70	
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	411 30	
		\$2500 00

LIBRARY FUND ACCOUNT.

Amount of Appropriation.....		\$1000 00
Expended for Books and Cabinet Collection.....	\$958 09	
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	41 91	
		\$1000 00

INSURANCE FUND ACCOUNT.

Amount of Appropriation.....		\$1500 00
Paid for Insurance.....	\$1500 00	
		\$1500 00

LAUNDRY AND KITCHEN FUND ACCOUNT.

Amount of Appropriation.....		\$2000 00
Expended for Range	\$500 00	
" " Washing Machine.....	476 99	
" " Wringer	352 65	
" " Mason work.....	236 50	
" " Carpenter work, Freight and Stoves.....	433 86	
		\$2000 00

IMPROVED VENTILATION FUND ACCOUNT.

Amount of Appropriation		\$7500 00
Expended for Plumbers' work	\$85 26	
" " Labor	86 00	
" " Hardware	86 56	
" " Furniture.....	200 00	
" " Iron Pipe.....	207 50	
" " Lumber	256 06	
" " Coffee Boilers.....	257 50	
" " Sand.....	434 92	
" " Services of Architect and Supervisor	496 20	
" " Carpenter work	585 35	
" " Steam Pump.....	665 00	
" " Brick and other building material.....	784 22	
" " Lime, Plaster and Cement.....	1199 38	
" " Mason work.....	1955 32	
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	200 73	
		\$7500 00

IMPROVED WATER WORKS FUND ACCOUNT.

Amount of Appropriation.....		\$2000 00
Expended for Lumber, Iron, Stone, Pipe, Freight & Labor.	\$1565 74	
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	434 26	
		\$2000 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD P. KIRBY, *Treasurer.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, FOR QUARTER
CLOSING DEC. 1, 1870.

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.			
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1868		\$1295 52	.....
Rec'd from State Treas. from Dec. 1, 1868, to Sept. 1, 1870.....	\$135,000 00	.....	.....
For Quarter closing Nov. 30, 1870	22,500 00	.....	.....
		\$157,500 00	.....
Rec'd from Patient Fund, from Dec. 1, 1868, to Sept. 1, 1870	\$46,168 61	.....	.....
From Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, 1870.....	8903 13	.....	.....
		\$55,071 74	.....
Rec'd from Farm account from Dec. 1, 1868, to Sept. 1, 1870	\$3977 84	.....	.....
From Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, 1870	848 68	.....	.....
		\$4826 52	.....
Total Receipts.....			\$218,693 78
EXPENDITURES.			
Superintendent's orders paid from Dec. 1, 1868, to Sept. 1, 1870	\$190,473 09	.....	.....
Paid from Sept. to Dec. 1, 1870	30,639 12	.....	.....
		\$221,112 21	.....
Balance due Treasurer			2418 43
			\$221,112 21
LIABILITIES.			
Bills audited Sept., unpaid	\$196,65 83	.....	.....
Bills payable Dec. 1, 1870.....	223,96 27	.....	.....
Outstanding order, No. 336	19 50	.....	.....
Balance due Treasurer	2418 43	.....	.....
Total Liabilities.....		\$44,500 03	.....
ASSETS.			
Appr. for Quarter closing Feb. 28, 1871.		22,500 00	.....
Deficit Dec. 1, 1870....			\$22,000 03

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane :

GENTLEMEN—In presenting the biennial report of this Institution, much of the information it contains is derived from those associated with me ; something less than one-fourth of this period having come under my personal observation. The last two years have been years of prosperity, the hospital doing all in its power to afford accommodation and relief to the greatest number consistent with good management, and the best welfare of its inmates.

The operations and general results are briefly comprised in the following tables:

TABLE I.

Number of patients in the hospital, December 1, 1868.....	406	
Number since admitted.....	708	
Whole number treated since December 1, 1868		1114
Number discharged, recovered.....	210	...
Number discharged, much improved.....	194	.....
Number discharged, unimproved.....	158	.....
Number eloped.....	22	.....
Number died	78	.....
Total vacancies created.....		662
Number of patients in hospital, December 1, 1870		452

Of those much improved and unimproved 204 were ordered to be discharged by the Trustees.

TABLE II.

Duration of Insanity before admission of the cases received in two years, ending December 1, 1870,

Less than three months.....	348	Between ten and twenty years.....	14
Between three and six months.....	87	Over twenty years.....	5
Between six and twelve months....	67	Unknown.....	7
Between one and two years.....	74		
Between two and five years.....	66		
Between five and ten years.....	39		
		Total....	708

TABLE III.

Supposed exciting causes of Insanity in cases admitted since December 1, 1868.

Domestic trouble.....	24	Epilepsy.....	20
Business anxieties.....	24	Paralysis.....	7
Religious excitement.....	52	Jealousy.....	3
Death of friends.....	22	Typhoid fever.....	19
Puerperal.....	19	Nostalgia.....	6
Disappointed love.....	15	Hereditary predisposition.....	8
Physical injury.....	10	Seduction.....	1
Ill health.....	85	Inflammation of brain.....	1
Vicious indulgences.....	29	Cerebro-spinal-meningitis.....	1
Overexertion.....	17	Measles.....	1
Spiritualism.....	8	Excessive use of tobacco.....	2
Hard study.....	10	Unknown.....	283
Sunstroke.....	15		
Intemperance.....	22	Total	708
Fright.....	4		

In giving the usual table of causes of insanity, we are aware of its incompleteness and inaccuracy.

The friends of insane persons often note the first symptoms of derangement of mind as the cause; especially is this true in cases where the religious feelings predominate.

Insanity does not attack the individual so suddenly but that he has some premonition of the gathering storm, and makes more or less effort to resist the thoughts and inclinations that press on the mind; when at last the dividing line is reached between sanity and insanity, the mind instinctively falls back on that inherent religious sentiment which is implanted in the breast of every person.

Insanity results from a disease of the brain, and may be produced by injury, mental shock, or any cause which produces exhaustion of the brain and nervous system. Some are more liable to be thus affected than others, by reason of hereditary predisposition, education, and peculiarities of the mental and physical constitution.

All bodily diseases in one form or another are transmissible from one generation to another, and perhaps, no other parts are more likely to receive this transmitted taint than the brain and nervous system.

Education, probably, plays nearly as important a part in the causation of insanity as hereditary influence.

Mental peculiarities of parents are impressed on the young mind; harsh and unkind treatment blunt the tender sensibilities, and the individual grows up and goes through the world with

every man's hand against him, and his against every man. On the other hand, over indulgence has its bad effects ; when the realities of life have to be met, and stern resistance made, or cherished plans and opinions abandoned, then it is he, whose wishes have never been denied, may become discouraged and disheartened.

Too early mental application has also its bad effects on the susceptible brain and nervous system. Probably many of the number noted under the head of "ill-health," and "unknown," might be traced to hereditary predisposition, or misdirected education, one or both.

TABLE IV.

Occupation of patients admitted since December 1, 1868.

Domestic duties.....	307	Gentleman.....	1
Farmers.....	163	Speculator.....	1
Laborers.....	57	Teamster.....	1
Students.....	26	Saloon-keeper.....	1
Teachers.....	11	Printers.....	3
Shoemakers.....	8	Coopers.....	2
Carpenters.....	18	Architect.....	1
Merchants.....	15	Wholesale liquor dealer.....	1
Clerks.....	8	Tinners.....	2
Trunkmaker.....	1	Engraver.....	1
Painters.....	4	Photographer.....	1
Clergymen.....	9	Car manufacturer.....	1
Machinists.....	5	Coal dealer.....	1
Bar-tenders.....	2	Vintager.....	1
Masons.....	7	Harness maker.....	1
Book-keeper.....	1	Milliner.....	1
Tailors.....	3	Trapper.....	1
Plow manufacturer.....	1	Musician.....	1
Dentists.....	2	Carriage maker.....	1
Broom manufacturers.....	2	Book-binder.....	1
Civil engineer.....	1	Blacksmiths.....	3
Jewelers.....	4	Engineer.....	1
Moulders.....	4	Hack driver.....	1
Physicians.....	3	Horticulturist.....	1
Druggists.....	2	Potter.....	1
Sailors.....	3	Vagrants.....	2
Midshipman.....	1		
Landlords.....	2	Total.....	708

TABLE V.

Sex and civil condition of patients admitted since December 1, 1868.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	211	94	305
Married.....	157	194	351
Widowed.....	15	37	52
Total.....	383	325	708

TABLE V I.

Nativity of patients admitted since December 1, 1868.

Illinois.....	149	Michigan.....	2
Ohio.....	60	Louisiana.....	2
New York.....	47	West Virginia.....	1
Kentucky.....	23	Mississippi.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	38	Germany.....	101
Indiana.....	19	Ireland.....	83
Tennessee.....	13	England.....	29
Missouri.....	9	Denmark.....	3
Virginia.....	8	Canada.....	9
Vermont.....	6	Norway.....	4
North Carolina.....	3	Sweden.....	18
Maryland.....	4	Scotland.....	3
Massachusetts.....	10	Austria.....	1
New Hampshire.....	7	France.....	7
Connecticut.....	3	Wales.....	1
New Jersey.....	8	Switzerland.....	3
Maine.....	4	Italy.....	1
South Carolina.....	1	Maderia Islands.....	1
Iowa.....	1	West Indies.....	1
Delaware.....	1	Unknown.....	22
Arkansas.....	1		
		Total.....	708

The number of deaths has been larger than in any previous two years.

During the last summer months, dysentery of a mild type prevailed; about sixty cases occurring, nine of which were fatal. Most of those that died were cases of long standing mental disease, and consequently, enfeebled vitality.

Eleven died from exhaustion of acute mania; several of these occurred in the past summer, death being hastened by the great fatigue of long journeys to the hospital during the extremely heated term.

It cannot but be borne in mind, that the over-crowded state of the Institution has increased the mortality rate to a considerable degree, there having been forty-one deaths in the first nine months of the last year, covering the period when the greatest crowding occurred.

TABLE VIII.

Number of patients admitted from each County since the Institution was opened, November 3, 1851.

COUNTIES.	No. of admissions prior to Dec. 1, 1868.....	No. of admissions since Dec. 1, 1868	Total.....
Adams.....	111	20	141
Alexander.....	11	4	15
Bond.....	12	4	16
Brown.....	12	4	16
Boone.....	21	4	25
Bureau.....	51	10	61
Cass.....	34	2	36
Cook.....	299	97	396
Clinton.....	14	3	17
Clark.....	20	2	22
Christian.....	18	4	22
Coles.....	27	5	32
Carroll.....	11	4	15
Crawford.....	10	1	11
Cumberland.....	3	1	4
Calhoun.....	6	.....	6
Champaign.....	12	8	20
Clay.....	8	2	10
DeWitt.....	39	6	45
DuPage.....	23	6	29
DeKalb.....	23	6	29
Douglas.....	11	4	15
Edgar.....	22	9	31
Edwards.....	16	1	17
Effingham.....	10	1	11
Fulton.....	57	10	67

TABLE VIII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of admis- sions prior to Dec. 1, 1868.....	No. of admis- sions since Dec. 1, 1868.....	Total.....
Fayette.....	19	4	23
Ford.....	7	2	9
Franklin.....	3	3	6
Greene.....	44	6	50
Gallatin.....	12	2	14
Grundy.....	16	5	21
Hancock.....	45	12	57
Hamilton.....	6	3	9
Henderson.....	16	8	24
Hardin.....	3	1	4
Henry.....	52	11	63
Iroquois.....	14	2	16
Jersey.....	30	10	40
Jackson.....	2	3	5
Jefferson.....	10	1	11
Jo Daviess.....	44	8	52
Johnson.....	5	2	7
Jasper.....	4	3	7
Kane.....	71	8	79
Kankakee.....	17	2	19
Knox.....	55	16	71
Kendall.....	19	3	22
LaSalle.....	72	10	82
Lake.....	20	2	22
Livingston.....	20	13	33
Lawrence.....	11	1	12
Lee.....	30	4	34
Logan.....	33	8	41
Morgan.....	139	29	168
Moultrie.....	18	2	20
Macoupin.....	63	17	80
Marshall.....	28	6	34
Mason.....	13	4	17
Madison.....	70	20	90
Montgomery.....	30	8	38
Monroe.....	15	1	16
Macon.....	37	7	44
Menard.....	35	3	38
Mercer.....	29	3	32
Marion.....	22	7	29
McHenry.....	27	6	33
McDonough.....	53	10	63
McLean.....	64	13	77
Massac.....	7	.....	7
Ogle.....	41	6	47
Peoria.....	67	13	80
Piatt.....	11	1	12
Perry.....	16	2	18
Pike.....	90	6	96
Putnam.....	15	2	17
Pope.....	2	3	5

TABLE VIII—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	No of admis- sions prior to Dec. 1, 1868.....	No of admis- sions since Dec. 1, 1868.....	Total.....
Pulaski.	6	6	12
Rock Island	62	11	73
Randolph.....	16	4	20
Richland.....	6	4	10
St. Clair	50	14	64
Saline	2	1	3
Stephenson.....	31	3	34
Sangamon.....	88	15	103
Scott	23	5	28
Schuyler.....	41	9	50
Shelby.....	29	5	34
Stark	16	3	19
Tazewell.....	53	7	60
Union	12	2	14
Vermilion ...	22	9	31
Wayne	15	1	16
Winnebago.....	42	7	49
Will.....	56	10	66
White	15	2	17
Whiteside	28	11	39
Warren	25	7	32
Williamson	12	2	14
Wabash.....	6	2	8
Woodford.....	8	2	10
Washington	18	8	26
State penitentiary.....	10	8	18
Total.....	.....	708	.....

TABLE IX.

General results since the Institution was first opened, November 3, 1851.

Superintendents.	Year	No. of patients at date of former report...	No. of patients since admitted	Whole number under treatment	Discharged.					Total	No. remaining at date of current report...
					Recovered ...	Improved ..	Unimproved ..	By Trustees...	Died		
J. M. Higgins, M. D...	1851-2	....	138	138	34	9	7	....	6	56	82
Drs. J. M. Higgins, H. K. Jones, and And. McFarland	1853-4	82	266	348	114	31	16	....	21	182	166
And. McFarland, M.D.	1855-6	166	302	468	118	56	21	36	23	254	214
" " "	1857-8	214	312	526	164	31	15	45	42	297	229
" " "	1859-60	229	323	552	154	35	14	89	29	321	231
" " "	1861-2	231	386	617	165	34	24	57	35	315	302
" " "	1863-4	302	408	710	159	14	48	133	42	409	301
" " "	1865-6	301	446	747	146	53	59	123	48	429	318
" " "	1867-8	318	623	941	205	108	54	121	46	535	406
Drs. And. McFarland, and H. F. Carriel ..	1869-70	406	708	1114	210	100	70	204	78	662	452

Patients admitted under Dr. Higgins.....	317
" " " Dr. Jones	27
" " " Dr. McFarland	3447
" " " Dr. Carriel.. .	112

The number of cases treated in the past two years was one hundred and seventy-three greater than in any previous year. One hundred and twenty-two more cases, whose insanity was less than one year in duration, have been under treatment. Taking the results of the previous two years as a basis, we ought to have had seventy-five more recoveries, but have only five more to record.

The reason for this disproportion, in my own mind, comes in a great measure from over-crowding, the irritation, discomfort and discontent connected therewith.

Admitting this to be the cause, is it true economy for the State, saying nothing of injury to individuals, to crowd this building so much beyond its capacity?

VENTILATING FUND.

The last Legislature appropriated seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) for improving the ventilation of the old wings. This work was about commencing when the present Superinten-

dent assumed charge of the Institution, and has been prosecuted to a satisfactory conclusion.

The old heating flues were mainly defective from having openings in the same flue in different stories. Some, however, had been closed, while others had no communication with the heating chamber. Although there were sufficient ventilating flues, nearly all of them had been stopped or the openings boarded over.

The plan adopted brings all the heated air into the corridor, the air coming in about seven feet above the floor. All the ventilation is from the bottom of each room; these ventilating flues terminate in the attic, and from thence the air passes out through lattice openings in the campanile. A few of the ventilating flues on the male side were placed in outside walls, but on the female side all the flues are in inside walls. The ceiling of one of the wards and twelve of the rooms were re-plastered. In doing this work I have received valuable assistance from E. G. Vonderhook, architect, of Jacksonville.

On the female side of the house, in addition to the ventilation proper, one division wall in the four stories, and the corresponding corridor wall has been removed, leaving a space twelve by seventeen feet. In these alcoves gas pendants have been placed, tables furnished, carpets and other appropriate furniture supplied, making them the most popular places in the house among the patients, and by admitting light, add materially to the cheerfulness of the wards.

Downward ventilation has been introduced into all the water closets. This work has been accomplished by building a foul air trunk, connecting the smoke-stack with the main sewer, and removing the traps that had been placed at the bottom of each tier of closets, thus leaving free communication between the opening in each hopper and the opening into the chimney. No attempt at sewer ventilation had been previously made in male wing and center building. The draft is strong and reliable.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS NEEDED.

Nearly all the ceilings in the house are cracked, loose, and falling from time to time. The dining rooms ought to be divided, so that the patients of each ward can dine separately.

New and improved dumb-waiters are needed. Some improved

mode of serving and conveying food from kitchen to dining rooms is necessary. Improved arrangements in kitchen are also desirable.

Flues should be cut in walls of center building, to obtain better ventilation, and to give opportunity for warming this part of the building more economically and uniformly. Flues ought also to be made to the 9th and 10th wards, improving the ventilation and enabling those wards to be warmed more easily, economically and effectively.

We are often reminded that the Institution is no longer located in the country. The city extends even beyond the Hospital, and now within a few weeks, a horse railroad has been built past our gate. These changes and improvements make it undesirable and almost impracticable to allow our female patients to go out into the street for exercise and diversion.

We have a beautiful lawn of about fifty acres, which ought to be improved by planting more shade trees, laying out walks, building roads, erecting summer houses, making the grounds attractive, and providing means for exercise for female patients, where, while being allowed the greatest liberty, they can at the same time have the necessary privacy.

A Lodge at the gate entrance will soon be desirable, if not an absolute necessity, for the convenience of the Institution and accommodation of persons coming here.

The tin roof covering the entire building, all the window sash, frames and guards, require re-painting. This work should be done at the earliest practicable moment to prevent further decay.

Our steam boilers have been in use fifteen years. We have been reminded by frequent leaks and necessary repairs that their period of usefulness has nearly passed. It is not considered safe to heat this house with them beyond the present year.

In the last quarterly report, I called the attention of your Board to the desirableness, when new boilers were obtained, of building a new boiler and wash house in the rear and across the road from the building now used for that purpose.

After more time and reflection on this subject, I am more and more impressed with the importance of this transfer. The reasons, in a few words, for removal of boilers are: lessened danger to building and patients in case of explosion, transfer of heaps of ashes and coal piles beyond the limits where they would annoy or offend; and lastly, give opportunity for finishing the room over

boilers for a chapel, as was originally intended. The present boiler room is well adapted for the purposes and wants of a carpenter shop, and would be used for that purpose.

The reasons for removal of wash-house are: removal of wash-house odors from the main building, transferring soiled clothes from such nearness to kitchen, taking away the drying yard from undesirable proximity to female wards. The room occupied for a wash-house is much needed for additional store room, while the drying yard is needed for an airing court. The present steam drying room could be divided, and would make additional sleeping accommodation for employees.

A higher fence is needed around all the airing courts for the better security of the patients, and to prevent the idle and curious from intruding.

I have not enumerated all these wants to discourage the Trustees from making the necessary effort for their accomplishment, and most assuredly, not to dishearten the Legislature from appropriating the needed funds; but rather to map out the work before us, asking assistance from the Legislature for such things as seem most urgent, and doing all when means, time, and opportunity allow.

FINANCES.

The amount appropriated by the last Legislature, viz: ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000), per annum, has proved insufficient for the current expenses of the Institution, in part from the fact that a less sum was appropriated than was considered necessary by the Trustees, and in part from the fact that a larger number of patients have been admitted and received the care of the Hospital than could have been reasonably expected. The capacity of this house is four hundred, and it cannot comfortably accommodate a larger number. But as this is the only place provided by the State for over two thousand of her afflicted citizens, it has been thought most humane to allow this building to be crowded to its utmost capacity, and an average number of over four hundred and fifty have been treated in the last two years.

There is an indebtedness against the hospital of twenty-two thousand dollars and three cents, (\$22,000 03.) The amount necessary to carry out the objects of this Institution for the years 1871-2 is based on the estimate of four dollars and fifty cents

(\$4.50) per week for each patient ; the salaries of the officers to be paid by the State, and a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), per annum, to be required for this purpose ; or in round numbers, basing the estimate on a population of four hundred and fifty, the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred dollars, (\$115,300) per annum, will be required from the State.

The objects of the Institution cannot be carried out on a basis for a less amount.

This is a hospital for the cure of insanity, not an asylum for incurables.

It is poor economy, looking at the subject in no higher aspect, not to be able to make use of all those means and appliances which science and experience have taught conduce to the restoration of disordered minds. Every case of insanity not cured becomes a life burden to the State, or the friends of the individual.

The sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) is asked for new boilers, new boiler and wash house, and necessary fittings for the same.

For making changes in the mode of distributing food, for painting roofs, window sash, frames, and guards, to the whole house, for renewing dumb-waiters, for making heating flues to the ninth and tenth wards, the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) is desired.

For insurance, if the Legislature deem it important to have the buildings insured, fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500), per annum.

For library, five hundred dollars (\$500), per annum.

RECAPITULATION.

For deficiencies.....	\$22,000 03
“ current expenses, per annum.....	115,300 00
“ boilers, boiler and wash house, etc.....	20,000 00
“ repairs and improvements.....	5,000 00
“ insurance, per annum.....	1,500 00
“ library, “ “	500 00

WATER-WORKS AND SUPPLY.

On the first of July last, the creek from which the supply of water for the hospital is obtained had ceased to run, and only about three feet of water was stored in reservoir. For more than a month the greatest economy was exercised, the water being

turned on to the various wards at stated intervals, for a brief period each day. To add to the embarrassment of the situation, about as much water leaked out of the reservoir each day, as was used at the Institution.

Rain having fallen, various expedients were tried to ascertain the nature and place of leakage.

The first experiment was to throw a considerable quantity of water into reservoir, and after pumping one week, day and night, it contained six feet.

The amount of leakage, as shown by water running in a trench that had been dug on the hillside, gave poor encouragement for continued effort to fill the reservoir.

Another trench was then dug at outer edge of the embankment to a depth two feet lower than the bottom of the basin, and there the water boiled up out of the ground. The reservoir was now drained, with the idea of noting the point where water ceased to flow into the first ditch, but not until the last drop was out did it stop, thus proving that the leakage was from the bottom.

The water supply being a question of such vital importance to the welfare of our household, the attention of your Board was called to this subject, and by your leave substantial repairs have been made.

The bottom and sides of the reservoir have been bricked and cemented, the bricks being laid flatwise on a bed of hydraulic cement about three-fourths of an inch in thickness, and the whole thoroughly grouted, making a solid mass of brick and cement. The capacity of this basin, according to Mr. Chesbrough, the engineer, is two and a-half million gallons, which, allowing thirty thousand gallons per day, would afford about a three months' supply.

In accomplishing this work about three hundred and sixty barrels of cement, eighteen car loads of sand, one hundred and fifty thousand bricks were used.

The bricks were mostly obtained by using those that were laid on edge to protect the sloping sides, only about twenty thousand having been purchased for this purpose.

A six-inch stone drain-pipe has been carried through the embankment to near the middle of the basin, thus giving facility to drain the water entirely out, if necessity or occasion require.

Two hundred feet of three-inch wrought iron pipe have been put in around the reservoir, connecting ingress with egress pipes,

and replacing the worthless stone pipe for that purpose, thus giving facility for pumping directly to the Institution.

Two hundred and eighty feet of six-inch iron pipe have been laid between the pump-house and the buildings, replacing the four-inch stone pipe, which was inadequate to bear the required pressure. This pipe had been used for conveying steam for heating the building, and was replaced by another of smaller size, which answers the purpose equally well.

The pump-house was considered too small, being only twenty-five by thirteen feet, inside measure, for pumps and boilers, and situated too low, being submerged five feet at high water. This building has been raised five feet, and an addition built of twenty-five by thirteen feet, inside measure.

A No. 6 "Niagara pump" has been purchased, capable of throwing five hundred gallons per minute. Another boiler should be added, and one of the old boilers, with some repairs and modifications, will answer for this purpose, when its place is supplied by a new one.

In doing all this work, valuable assistance has been rendered by patients, much to their benefit, and in several instances has seemed the stepping stone to a complete restoration of mind.

For details of expenditure for ventilation, repairing reservoir, enlarging pump-house, purchase of new pump, etc., reference is made to the Treasurer's report, herewith submitted.

An excavation of considerable size has been made near the pump-house by widening the bed of the creek, thus increasing the reserve supply of water, and giving facilities for obtaining ice. A substantial dam has been built across the creek, and a fence eight feet high put around the reservoir. This work, done by order of your Board, was accomplished, or in process of accomplishment, before the undersigned entered upon duty here, and will about absorb the amount appropriated by the last Legislature for water works. If the reservoir will hold water, this Institution is placed beyond a reasonable ground of fear for a sufficient water supply in future; while the increased capacity of the pumps will be a saving of two-thirds the time of an engineer, he being able to pump as much water in one day, as in three before.

The farm and garden have furnished employment to a large number of patients, and supplied the house with vegetables, milk, &c. A list of articles raised will be found in another place.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In behalf of our household, we tender thanks to the editors and publishers of a large number of papers and periodicals.

This number donated to the Institution, we believe, is not exceeded by the press in any other State in this country. One has sent his paper for eighteen years, and we hope and believe he is none the less prosperous for having been thus liberal.

We subjoin the list, and hope that others will imitate their good example :

Chicago Medical Examiner.....	Chicago, 10 years.
“ Daily Republican	“ 4 years.
“ Daily Post	“ 4 years.
“ Legal News	“ 2 years.
Illinois Staats Zeitung.....	“ 12 years.
Illinois Weekly Journal	Springfield, 14 years.
Jacksonville Weekly Journal.....	Jacksonville, 10 years.
“ “ Sentinel	“ 10 years.
Rockford Journal.....	Rockford, 4 years.
“ Register	“ 6 years.
Centralia Sentinel	Centralia, 4 years.
Belleville Advocate.....	Belleville, 18 years.
Rock Island Weekly Argus	Rock Island, 14 years.
Waukegan Weekly Gazette.....	Waukegan, 16 years.
Quincy Whig	Quincy, 16 years.
“ Herald	“ 16 years.
The Prairie Beacon and Valley Blade.....	Paris, 14 years.
Wayne County Press.....	Fairfield, 3 years.
Joliet Signal.....	Joliet, 16 years.
Ottawa Free Trader	Ottawa, 16 years.
Carlinville Democrat.....	Carlinville, 4 years.
Galena Weekly Gazette.....	Galena, 4 years.
Earlville Gazette.....	Earlville, 3 years.
Bureau County Republican.....	Princeton, 3 years.
The Home Visitor	Chicago, 4 years.
The Union Gazette.....	Bunker Hill, 3 years.
Millennial Harbinger.....	Bethany, W. Va., 16 years.
Rock Island Union	Rock Island, 1 year.
Seaman's Friend.....	Boston.
Christian Advocate	
The Presbyterian, sent by Mary A. Rogers	
Prairie Chief.....	Toulon, 2 years.
Greenville Advocate	Greenville, 2 years.
The Ladies' Repository.....	

From C. T. Wilbur, M. D., we have received numerous copies of Sunday school papers.

To J. S. Pierson, of New York City, that friend of the insane, we return thanks for a large number of stereoscopic views.

To various donors we are indebted for the sum of \$30 50 for library.

Miss Mary Johnston occupies the office of matron, Miss Frederica W. Præhl fills the position of supervisor of the female department, and Mr. J. E. Sawyer that of the male department.

Drs. H. A. Gilman and E. C. Neal still occupy the positions of medical assistants; Mr. C. A. Barker that of clerk. To each and all of these, my associates, the resident officers of the house, my thanks are especially due, for cheerful service rendered, and much extra labor performed.

My thanks are due many attendants and employees of both sexes, the faithful performance of whose duties has essentially lightened the weight of my responsibility.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to thank you for your friendly aid and support, and for much personal kindness to myself and family.

Relying on your counsel in future, hoping for a liberal support by the State, and imploring the blessing of an All-wise Providence on our labors, this report is respectfully submitted.

H. F. CARRIEL,

Illinois State Hospital for the Insane.

Dec. 1st, 1870.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

	1869.	1870.
Hay, tons	150	75
Broom Corn, tons.....	1	3½
Broom Corn Seed, bushels.....	25	100
Corn, bushels.....	1200	3000
Potatoes, bushels.....	1600	875
Potatoes (Sweet), bushels.....	25	250
Apples, bushels	75	120
Carrots, bushels	700	650
Beets, bushels	200	450
Parsnips, bushels.....	200	250
Onions, bushels	250	210
Peas (green), bushels.....	270	150
Cucumbers, bushels.....	250	400
Tomatoes, bushels.....	400	225
Turnips, bushels	47	120
Cabbages, heads.	12,000	10,000
Peaches, bushels.....	.....	18
Grapes, pounds	5180	3140
Strawberries, quarts.....	1000	1180
Currants, quarts.....	144	185
Gooseberries, quarts	500	490
Raspberries, quarts.....	500	540
Celery, heads.....	350	250
Milk, quarts.....	49,000	46,000

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER

OF THE

Illinois State Hospital for the Insane,

AT JACKSONVILLE.

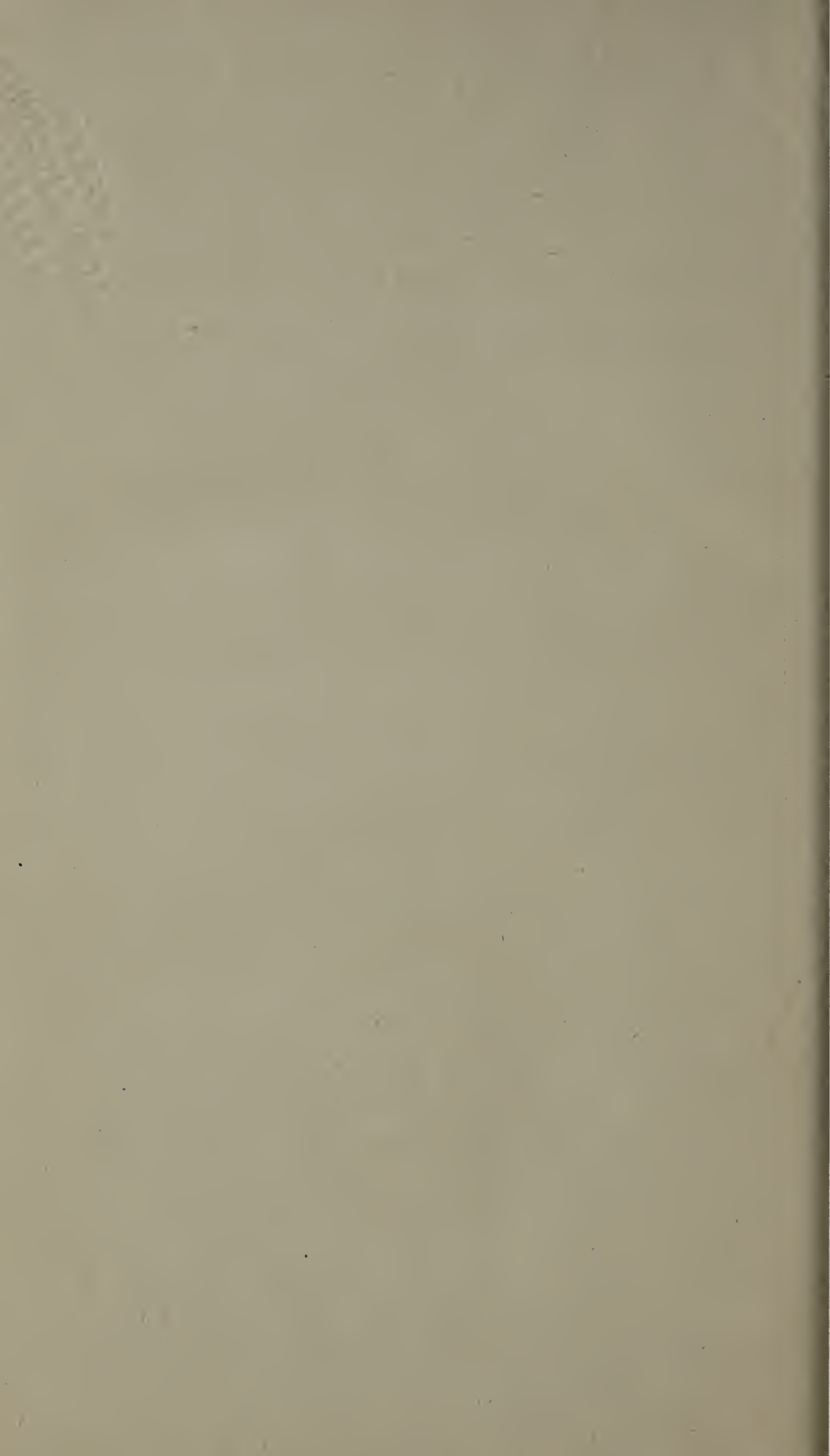
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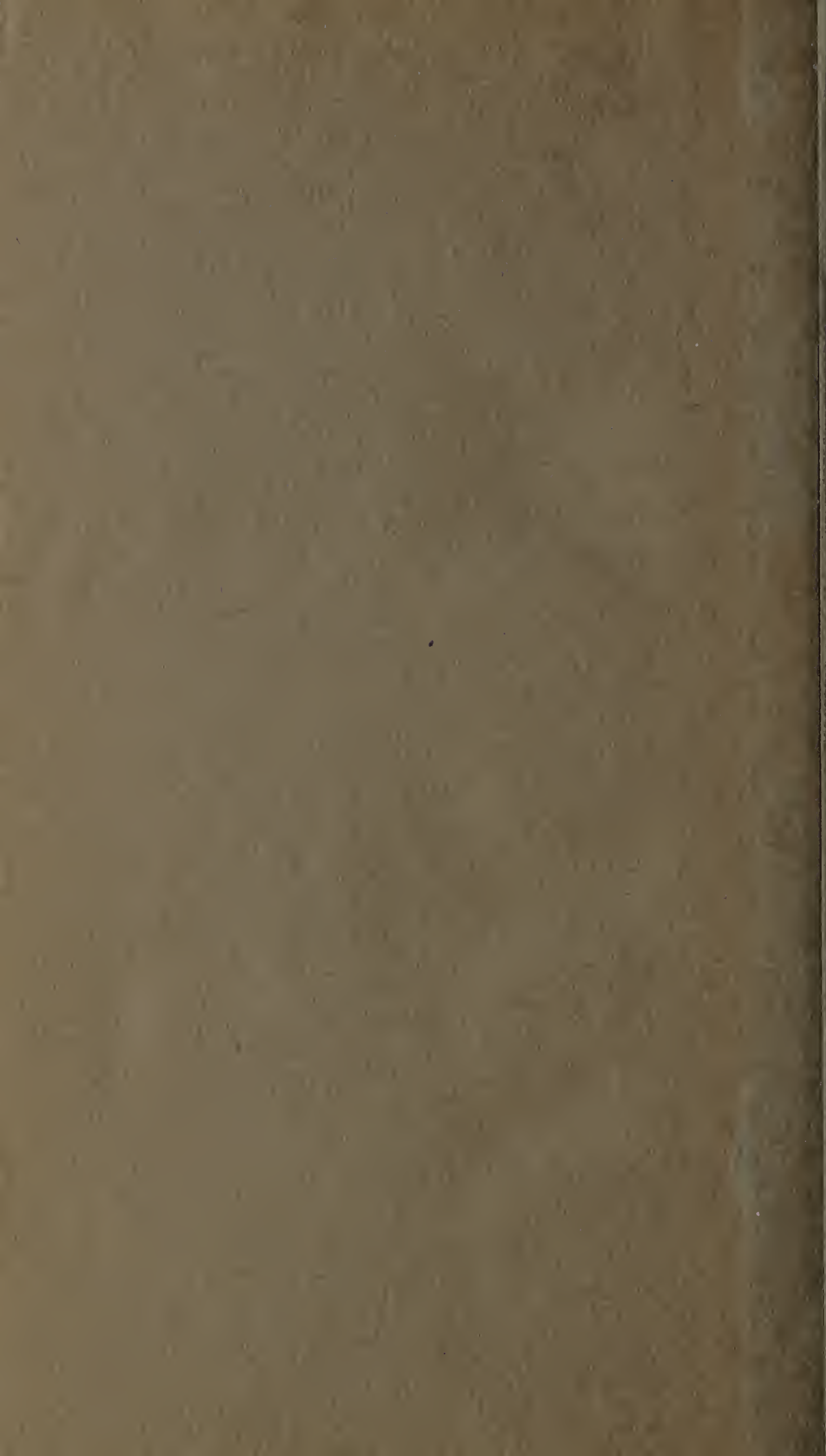


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